

SEPTEMBER

Jacksonville, Ala.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. H. GRANT,

AND
J. H. CALDWELL.

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines, or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

Remarkable Anecdote.

The particulars of the following very striking incident were lately told us by a friend, as a fact falling within the range of his personal knowledge, and having the most perfect confidence in his veracity, we scruple not to give it as such to our readers:

In a seaport town down on the west coast of England, some years ago, there was a notice given of a sermon to be preached one Sunday evening, in a dissenting chapel there. The preacher was a man of great celebrity in his calling; and that circumstance, together with the pious object of the discourse—to enforce the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbath—attracted an overflowing audience. After the usual preface prayer and hymn of praise, the preacher gave out the text, and was about to proceed with his sermon, when he suddenly paused, leaned his head on the pulpit, and remained silent for a few moments. It was imagined that he had become indisposed; but he soon recovered himself, and addressing the congregation, said, that before entering upon his discourse, he begged to narrate to them a little anecdote.

"It is now exactly fifteen years," said he, "since I was last within this place of worship; and the occasion was, as many here may probably remember, the very same as that which has now brought us together. Amongst those who came hither that evening, were three dissolute young men, who came here not only with the intent of insulting and mocking the venerable pastor, but even with stones in their pockets to throw at him as he stood in his pulpit. Accordingly they had not listened long to the discourse, when one of them said impatiently, 'Why need we listen any longer to the blockhead?—throw it!' But the second stopped him, saying, 'Let us first see what he makes of this point.' The curiosity of the latter was no sooner satisfied than he, too, said, 'Ay, confound him, it is only as I expected—throw now!' But here the third interposed, and said it would be better altogether to give up the design which had brought them there. At this remark his two associates took offense and left the church, while he himself remained to the end. 'Now mark, my brethren,' continued the preacher, with much emotion, 'what were afterwards the fates of these young men? The first was hung many years ago at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery; the second is now lying under sentence of death for murder in the jail in this city. The third, my brethren,' and the speaker's agitation here became excessive, while he paused and wiped the large drops from his brow—'The third, my brethren, is he who is now about to address you—listen to him!'

A New Nose.—Mr. Edward Clarke, of Pittsburg, publishes a statement describing a new nose made for him by Dr. Fanoast, of that city, to supply the one he had lost some 16 years ago. A piece of flesh from the forehead was sewed into the cheeks; a gutter perched mould of his father's nose, was placed over it to give it the proper shape, and gold tubes were inserted for the nostrils. He says he has now a new nose, sound and well-formed, with the senses of feeling and smell as fine as they ever were.

From the Illustrated Family Friend.
The Patriot's Wife.

OR,
THE POWER OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

A TALK OF THE TYROL, FOUNDED ON FACT.

[CONCLUDED.]

The consequence of Zoppel's interview with Speckbacher was, that Hormayr's proclamation failed of its intended effect.

Hormayr, when he judged that his proclamation had had sufficient time to take effect, released the wife of Speckbacher, for he learned that the Bavarian officers did not approve this stretch of power exercised upon a woman; and he knew that his designs could be equally well prosecuted without this severity, which was adopted only as a foundation for the proclamation; and now finding that his plan had failed in regard to his first and principal object, the capture of Speckbacher, he resolved to make use of it in his minor projects.

One evening about this time, when the wife of Speckbacher sat in a musing mood in her chamber, her heart sad enough, and her eyes not so bright as they had once been, she was roused by the entrance of Zoppel who having cautiously closed the door, respectfully saluted his young mistress.

"I fear Zoppel," said she, "you come on no welcome errand. My father—or—Oh Zoppel! speak quickly—my husband?"

"He is safe as yet," replied Zoppel; "my visit does not concern him."

"My father, then!—ah, my poor father!" said Maria beginning to weep.

"Yes," said Zoppel, "my errand concerns him; we must save him!"

"But how—good Zoppel? how!" not surely.

"Trust me; I am your father's faithful and long-tried servant, and would save him with honor—but with honor only. Listen to me: to-morrow at sunrise is the hour appointed for—"

"Do not hesitate to speak it—for his execution?"

"Yes," continued Zoppel, "for his execution—his murder—but which, if you, lady, will follow the advice of one who would willingly die for him, shall never take place."

"Ah, Zoppel," said the wife of Speckbacher, wiping her eyes, "how?—how?—quick!—tell me how I may save my father?"

"Be calm, then, and listen. Hormayr—"

"Ah! the monster!" said Maria, "name him not."

"I must name him," resumed Zoppel. "He has given out what I know to be false, that Speckbacher is in his power. Be composed. I pray; it is false; on the word of old Zoppel it is false. Speckbacher is not in his power; but he has published this falsehood, and will doubtless visit you this evening with the lie on his lips, and will ask you lady if you desire to save your husband."

Zoppel, may the Holy Mother save me from this trial! Yet I believe—so help me Heaven!—that if my husband stood in the peril of my father, I should find courage to say—I will not purchase dishonor. Length of days for one whose life has been a life of honor!"

"It would be well said," rejoined Zoppel; "but the question now is, not the salvation of a husband but of a father."

"Proceed then, good Zoppel!"

"I say Hormayr will come to you this evening with a lie on his lips; but you must affect to believe it true."

"To believe it true, Zoppel!—how—and what then?"

"Upbraid him; but say you will save your husband."

"Ah, Zoppel, I cannot feign; I cannot make my lips pronounce me vicious!"

"I do not ask it. Is it to feign to upbraid a monster with his crimes, though one be left uncommitted? I do not ask that you feign to be vicious. Say that you will meet him; virtue not vice will direct your steps. Friends will watch over them; a father's liberty will be the reward."

"I cannot, Zoppel; I cannot consent that the wife of Speckbacher should seem unworthy of her husband, even in the eyes of one who would be his murderer."

Are there no other means, Zoppel? and, besides, how would the plan you propose save my father?"

Zoppel exclaimed. Hormayr was to be enticed to the neighborhood of the salt mines; the miners were resolved to aid in the prosecution of the design; an order for the release of Joseph Schneider was to be forced from him; and he

was to be detained prisoner till Schneider should have escaped.

"Nevertheless," said the wife of Speckbacher, "I cannot consent—I cannot feign—shame would turn my pale cheeks to scarlet! Hormayr would suspect, and the project would fail."

Zoppel considered a moment, and said—"It may be that you are in the right; but, by a little alteration in the plan, we shall nevertheless succeed. Mount my master's little horse, and go instantly to the house of the superintendent of the mines; my son Hans shall accompany you, and leave the rest to me."

"Zoppel was a faithful servant and an honest man; but his notions of honor were of course adapted to his station. Those nice perceptions of a truly feminine mind, which weighed with the wife of Speckbacher against even the life of her father, Zoppel with difficulty comprehended; but, if he did not altogether comprehend them, he respected them."

Maria had not long left her father's house, when Zoppel, on the watch, perceived Hormayr approaching.

"Thy name is Zoppel," said he; "the same rogue whom we believe to have assisted Speckbacher's escape, and who ought to be hanged to-morrow with thy master? Is thy mistress within?"

"She is gone to the house of Andrew Schenk, her father's relation, at the mines."

"Does she know that her husband is in my power?"

"Alas! does she?"

"And that she only can save him?"

"It was to escape the trial, which she feared Heaven would scarcely give her strength to endure with honor, that she withdrew from Hall."

"Ah! is it so?" said Hormayr, with an expression of malignant joy. "Thou shalt accompany me, sirrah, to the house of this Schenk."

Zoppel, prepared for this precautionary measure, expressed his readiness; and Hormayr, attended by two Bavarian soldiers, and preceded by Zoppel, took the road up the mountain gorge that leads to the mines. Once, as the little party wound up the steep ascent, Zoppel was strongly tempted.

There is a narrow wooden bridge, a broad plank laid on two small logs, thrown over the torrent that descends the gorge. Zoppel had passed; he was a powerful man, though old; a vigorous effort would have dislodged one of the supports, and Hormayr, and one at least of his companions, would have been precipitated into a deep eddy that a half melted avalanche had formed by choking up the bed of the stream; but he recollected that the destruction of Hormayr would not liberate Schneider, whose execution would nevertheless take place; and he knew that his friends were prepared, by the few words he had sent in writing by the wife of Speckbacher; and so he passed on.

The party speedily arrived at the door of Andrew Schenk's house, from the back of which there is a gallery that leads to the entrance of the mine.

"Soldiers," said Hormayr, "keep guard here. Zoppel, show me the way forward."

Zoppel preceded Hormayr, and ushered him into a chamber where sat the wife of Speckbacher.

"Madam," said Hormayr, "I salute you. You know my errand: you know that your husband is in my power."

"Ah! God forbid he were so!" replied she; "since his wife could not consent to save him."

"How, Madam?" said Hormayr. "You know that Speckbacher is in my power—and I tell you, he may be saved."

"Sir," said the wife of Speckbacher, rising from her seat. "I know that my husband is not in your power; and I have to tell you that the question is not what I may consent to, in order to save his life, but what you must consent to, if you would save your own. Ho! Zoppel! Zoppel!"

"I am betrayed!" cried Hormayr. "Soldiers!—moving towards the door by which he had entered. But, at the same moment, the door opposite to the mine was thrown open, while from concealments in the room four miners had started, disarmed Hormayr, pinioned his arms, and with giant strength hurried him through the door and into the passage of the mine."

"We are far enough," said one of the miners, halting in one of the inner chambers of the mine. "This will answer our purpose."

"What, villains!" said Hormayr, who till now had been forcibly kept

silent, "is your intention murder?"

"Hot! Hot! soldiers!"

The miners grimly smiled—"Is of no use calling," said they. "If your voice were ten times louder, it would never reach the mouth of the mine. We are no murderers; we leave that trade to you—we are going to prevent, not to commit murder."

Hormayr breathed somewhat more freely. "Be brief, villains," said he, whatever your purpose be."

A step approached—it was Zoppel's. "This is our purpose," said he—"to save the life of Joseph Schneider—here is a parchment, a paper—write an order for his release—it must be a peremptory order."

"I will not, villains," said Hormayr.

"Think better of it," said Zoppel; "life is a pleasant thing. Look there," said he, holding the lamp which he carried over a steep flight of steps, terminated by a dark expanse of water. "It is an exhausted mine, deep enough to drown half your party, and at the same time above another, where a fragment of salt is the only thing that returns a dismal hollow sound, awfully solemn in the silence of those subterranean chambers. Write as I tell you, or, in another moment, you follow the fragment I have thrown."

"You dare not, villains!" said he; "my death would rescue Joseph Schneider."

"But," said Zoppel; "but it would avenge him; and at the same time that he put the pen into the hand of Hormayr he again held out the lamp, revealing the distant glimmer of the yet trembling water."

Hormayr saw with whom he had to do, and wrote according to Zoppel's dictation: "Deliver to the bearers of this, your prisoner, Joseph Schneider, that I may privately confront him with accomplices. Let the preparations for the execution go on."

"Good!" said Zoppel, holding it to the lamp and reading it. He then withdrew, and presently returned with the two Bavarian soldiers, each in the iron gripe of two miners.

"Now," said Zoppel; "hearken to your instructions. You shall accompany me to Hall, and, in virtue of this order, deliver into my hands the prisoner, Joseph Schneider. Now mark well; there you perceive is your colonel, Hormayr. If there be no foul play, if you deliver Schneider into my hands, and show discretion, your own safety will allow it, Hormayr shall be released; but, if one indiscreet word be uttered, so that suspicion be excited against us, he shall perish. The first sight of a Bavarian soldier ascending this gorge will be the signal of death to your commander. 'Tis no difficult matter here to put one out of sight."

The soldiers, who on first being seized had expected no quarter, were now disarmed and their hands were bound behind their backs. Zoppel accordingly departed in company with them. The order signed by Hormayr was delivered to the officer in command; Schneider was committed to the custody of the soldiers, who, having met Zoppel at the gate, and accompanied him a little way beyond, received each his hundred florins and left Schneider and Zoppel together. No doubt the soldiers choose desertion as the safest course.

"My dear master," said Zoppel, "no time is to be lost. Quick! put on this dress," said he, throwing off his habiliments and discovering others underneath. "Haste to the Austrian frontier; Speckbacher, I have reason to believe, is already on his way to Vienna, and there you will also speedily meet your daughter."

"Ah, my faithful Zoppel!—no more my servant, but my friend—how can I—"

"Haste! haste!" interrupted Zoppel; "thou art free—I am required."

The clothes which Schneider had worn were committed to the river Inn. A fraternal embrace, a mutual blessing, and, the next moment, Schneider was lost to the eyes of his deliverer, who, though he could no longer see his kind master, stood listening, until his foot fell ceased to be heard, and then hastened on his way to the mines.

Mean while the miners, in whose custody we left Hormayr, judging it needless to remain with their prisoner till the return of Zoppel, placed a candle on the ground; and, leaving the colonel, with an injunction not to stir from the

spot, they stationed two of their number as guards at the mouth of the mine, Zoppel arrived, after having, as we have seen, delivered Schneider; and soon afterwards went with his companions to carry food to their prisoners. He was gone. The miners stationed at the entrance knew that he had not passed out; and it was probable, therefore, that in attempting to escape he had wandered farther into the mine; the ravages of which are so numerous, that many days are required to traverse them. A diligent search was immediately instituted; numerous flammes were kindled, and after some hours had been fruitlessly spent, as the miners were returning, one of them struck his foot against something which lay in his path—it was the iron candlestick which had been left with Hormayr. It lay just where two passages branch off at an acute angle; one, at a few yards distance, terminating in a short flight of steps and one of those salt lakes with which the mines abound. The mystery was solved. Hormayr had wandered far into the mine, and had begun to retrace his steps; his candle had fallen or gone out; he had chosen the wrong passage, and had disappeared for ever. The same morning, before daylight, Zoppel and the wife of Speckbacher returned to Hall.

There was, as may well be believed, much room for wondering that morning in the town of Hall. The day wore on, and Hormayr did not return. It was soon whispered about that Schneider was no longer a prisoner; and, in short all was mystery. It was in vain that the strictest enquiries were set on foot; nothing could be discovered. The only two witnesses had been discreet, and although the suspicion of the garrison naturally fell on their comrades, they succeeded in eluding the strict search that was made for them. It was afterwards found that they had reached the frontier, and had entered the Austrian service.

Soon after these events, the wife of Speckbacher and the faithful Zoppel set out for Austria; and at Vienna where Speckbacher had been for some time, Maria was restored to her husband; and Joseph Schneider found more reason than ever to bless his daughter and the patriot who was worthy of her.

The Curculio—a Discovery.

Much has been written on the Curculio—many inquiries been made as to its habits, destruction, &c. We have carefully read every article seen for years back in our agricultural papers, and in a large number of exchanges recently, for the remedy, but have found nothing that could be relied upon.

Having some fine plum trees, the fruit a very large reddish purple variety, that have been bearing some eight or ten years, and never maturing a dozen plums a year, we have felt much solicitude and anxiety to discover a remedy. We have tried many that have been recommended, without success. Knowing that trees standing in a hard frozen yard were more apt to mature fruit than others differently situated, we resolved last spring to make an experiment. We, therefore, before the trees were in bloom, removed the soil, which was thickly set in Bermuda grass, from around each tree to the distance of five or six feet, and depth of two to three inches—then built a chicken coop around each tree, and requested our better half to have her chickens, &c., fed no where else but in the coops, which has been done; consequently, of chickens, ducks, turkeys, &c. one brood or another will be found under the trees, waiting for their oft repeated meals, throughout the day, and ready to pick up every curculio that dare show his head above the ground. Now mark the result; our trees are breaking with the finest fruit, just maturing, we have ever seen. Comment is unnecessary—each reader can make his own deductions. If, on further trial the course pursued this year shall prove an effectual preventative, even when applied to a few trees, we shall feel gratified at having made the discovery.

Farmer and Planter.

A boy at Norwich, Ct., is literally, his own grand-father! It is in this wise: There was a widow (Anne) and her daughter (Jane), and a man (George) and his son (Henry). The widow married the son and the widow was therefore mother (in-law) to her husband's father, and consequently grandmother to her own husband (Henry) By this time she had a son David to whom

she was great-grandmother. Now, as the son of a great-grandmother must be either a grandfather or great-uncle, this boy (David) was one or the other. He is his own grand-father.

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses, are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little, whether it be supplied in the form of lime, oyster-lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by applications of phosphate of lime, and it is important whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, or in that of oyster-shell lime—or marl—if the land need liming, also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses, are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures, are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet. 8. Sub-soiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied, when made into compost with clay. In slaking lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping, or grinding of grain, to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes, adds to their value, by making them produce more, and better crops—by producing them earlier—and improving the health of neighborhoods.

15. To manure, or lime wet lands is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster, per acre, sown broadcast over, will add one hundred per cent. to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes, tend to keep up integrity of the soils, by supplying most, if not all of the organic substance.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxurious growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide, and apply, an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.

22. To reserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top dressing, and roll them up.

23. All stiff clays are benefited by fall and winter plowings; but should never be plowed while they are wet. If, at such plowings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes, should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain, in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c. may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, regularly fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or thrice a week, have clean beds, be carried daily,

and in addition to their long provender, should receive abundant food, morning and evening.

26. Full complements of tools, and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be as profitably used in farming, as in any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements, is as necessary to an agriculturist, as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business, his success being as dependent upon a running knowledge of the details, as is that of the lawyer, or physician, with a knowledge of the science of law or physic.

30. Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Barley, should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe-crop between them.

31. Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, but be pulled up, or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual method of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and that kept clean.

32. Time and labor, devoted to the collection of materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.

33. The orchard, to be productive of good fair fruit, require to be fed, as much as does a field of grain. The soil of each requires that the substances abstracted by the crops shall be restored. The soil should be kept clean, and open to the meliorating influences of the sun, the dews the rain, and the air—the bark of the trees should be kept in a healthful condition, by scraping, when necessary, and by alkaline washes.

The following is told in a candid manner, that it is impossible to doubt its truth:

"This story is related of a lawyer who has since attained eminence in his profession. A case in which he was engaged as counsel for the defendant came up on a certain day. As he was insufficiently prepared, he was very anxious to have the case postponed for a few days, that he might have further time for this purpose. Unfortunately there was a great press of business, and he knew that this motion would be overruled unless some extraordinary reason was alleged. Under these circumstances, he bethought himself of an expedient. Rising with his handkerchief to his face he addressed the Judge in accents of great apparent emotion—"May it please your honor, I have just been informed that my mother is at the point of death. My emotions are too great for me to proceed in this case. I move that it be postponed until day after to-morrow." This request would of course have been granted by the Court, whose sympathies were strongly excited in his behalf—but at this moment, to the discomfiture of the lawyer and the amusement of the audience, the shrill voice of his mother was heard issuing from the gallery—"Ichabod! Ichabod! how often have I whipped you for lying? The case wasn't postponed, nor was it gained by the afflicted counsel!"

REMEDY FOR RUST IN COTTON.—The Newberry (S. C.) Sentinel says: A friend of ours—a practical planter of large experience,—stated in our hearing, on Monday last, that salt sown at the rate of half a bushel per acre, amongst cotton, is a certain remedy against rust. It will not only prevent the rust, but will stay its ravages and restore the diseased plant to its wonted vigor. It is a simple remedy and worth a trial. This is the season for rust, and we give this information that our farmers may try the remedy. If it prove effectual, of which we have not the least doubt, it will be of immense benefit to the planting interests. We would like to receive the result of further trials.

NEVER SATISFIED.—Lately, as a gentleman was examining a desk which had stood in an old out-building for a long time, he found a bag which he thought was a shot bag, but on taking it up the bottom came out, and to his great surprise out rolled five hundred gold pieces. After counting them, he said he was sorry he had not found them twenty years sooner, that he might have had the interest during that period.

THE REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1852.

For President,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
For Vice President,
HON. W. R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JAMES SAUNDERS, of Lawrence, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. J. E. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. E. SEIBEL, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWELL, of Chambers.

Great Democratic Rally of 25,000 Freemen,
at Hillsborough, the Birth place of GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The most enthusiastic meeting ever known in New Hampshire came off at Hillsborough, on Thursday 19th ult. The Granite State is alive to her duty, and it only remains for other staunch democratic States to emulate her zeal and energy, to secure a victory unprecedented in the history of parties.

The *New Hampshire Patriot* in giving a detailed account of the meeting, says: The meeting of the Democracy at Hillsborough, on Thursday, was the largest political meeting ever held in New England; and as a political demonstration it was most complete, successful and enthusiastic. It was indeed a glorious gathering of the sterling Democracy of New England, every way worthy of their own character, their cause and their gallant leader.

Twenty-five thousand intelligent and patriotic freemen there assembled from all parts of New England, with not a few from more distant States, to manifest their zeal for the great cause of Democracy, to do honor to their chosen leader, and to listen to the eloquent champions of their principles. They were not drawn together by a promise of comic shows, or a dazzling display of pomp and parade; but they came to witness and participate in a simple, hearty, manly testimonial of respect for their great leader, and to promote the success of their cherished principles. And most worthily and successfully did they accomplish their object. The most ardent friend of our cause could not ask to have had the whole affair more successful, for it could not have been so. Additional numbers could not have made it so, for it was nearly twice as large as any one anticipated, and as large as could well have been accommodated. Indeed the whole affair far exceeded, in all its main particulars, the most sanguine hopes of those who were most particularly interested in its success, and gave unbounded satisfaction to all.

Hon. Charles G. Atherton presided over the meeting. Interesting speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen: Hon. John H. Savage, member of Congress from Tennessee, who commanded a regiment in the Mexican War; Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, U. S. Senator from Alabama, who was Col. of the 9th Regiment after the death of Col. Ransom; Hon. John A. Dix of New York; Hon. W. A. Gorman, member of Congress from Indiana, who was Col. of a regiment in the Mexican War; Col. Thomas of New York; Gov. T. H. Seymour of Connecticut, and R. W. Judson, Esq. The speeches occupied the whole day till 7 o'clock in the evening; and the interest and enthusiasm continued unabated till the last.

In addition to the account which we publish from the *Extra of the Advertiser & Gazette*, of the late calamity which has befallen Mobile, we have received later news which shows the destruction done to property to be immense. Various estimates of the damage have been made. It is probable that it will take two million to place everything in statu quo.

LARGE PEACH.—We were presented with a peach the other day, by Maj. J. A. Findley, of this County, which measured near 13 inches in circumference and weighed precisely one pound.

Last Thursday.

In obedience to an order from Major General R. G. Earle, of the 8th Alabama Militia, the 72d, 73d & 97th Regiments were here, on last Thursday, "horse foot and dragoons," to pass review before his Excellency Governor Collier, Commander in Chief of the Army & Navy of the State of Alabama, and Gen. Mickle, Inspector General of the State.

At an early hour, carriages and buggies came rolling in; horsemen galloped along the roads and foot passengers thronged the ways leading to our town. By 10 o'clock the excitement was up; and, "has the Governor come?" was in or rather out of the mouth of every one you met. Twenty five hundred anxious souls were on the *qui vive* ready, willing and waiting to catch a glimpse of a real, genuine live Governor.

In due time his Excellency arrived and at the Hotel he received his old acquaintances and formed new ones among our yeomanry. In the language of another, we were gratified to find that he looked just like any other man—only a little more so.

By the bye, we have been accustomed to hear so much about "Collier and Cologne" in this quarter, that our prejudices had been excited against that kind of fastidiousness, which his *sobriquet* implies; but we must acknowledge that our impressions vanished like morning vapor, when we saw in the person of our Chief, a plain, unassuming, mild, courteous and dignified gentleman.

At 11 o'clock the different companies were formed by their respective officers and marched to the parade ground—an open field one mile from town, kindly tendered for the occasion, to the Major General, by Col. J. M. Crook. About twelve the Governor and Inspector General, attended by invited citizens, were received in due form. After the Review the Governor addressed the citizen soldiery, in a short but interesting speech of fifteen or twenty minutes. Considering that the Governor was not bred in camps nor accustomed to "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," his speech was decidedly military, and we hope some suggestions made will be profitably improved.

During all the exercises of the day Maj. Gen. Earle, by his soldierly bearing, sustained his well earned reputation as a tactician. We think the Division fortunate in having a prompt, energetic, vigorous General; and the General discreet in having grouped so many accomplished gentlemen and officers in his staff.

When we reflect that little or no time is devoted, in this section, to the study of military tactics, we can say truly, that all the officers and men did well.

The volunteer company recently raised at this place (styled, we believe, the Palmetto Whites) deserve great credit for the handsome manner in which they bore themselves; and under the command of their well chosen officers, Capt. D. P. Forney and Lieutenant H. W. Wienges promise to play a conspicuous part in the military of our country.

We close this notice of the long-to-be-regretted day by expressing our regret that so much "corn in the shuck" was "belated," but at the same time our gratification that no bloody noses or red eyes followed in the train.

We are requested to state that Mr. Joel Adler, formerly a Merchant in this place, will return, in the course of ten or fifteen days, with a splendid stock of new Fall & Winter Goods. Mr. Adler has selected his Goods with great care in the City of New York; and will be able to present to his old friends, former patrons and all other purchasers, a most splendid assortment of Dry Goods, comprising every article to be found in a regular mercantile establishment—Mr. Adler has purchased and will offer for sale an unparalleled stock of Jewelry, Watches &c., all of which he promises to sell at the lowest living rates—cheaper than the cheapest. Mr. A. will occupy the store house on the south-west corner of the public square.

Our hands may build a home, but our hearts complete it by lining its walls with happiness and content.

STORMS, FRESHETS &c.—Scarce.

ly had we received an account of the horrible storm at Mobile, when the Augusta Constitutionalist came to hand containing the record of one of the most disastrous Freshets that ever visited that city. When the water reached its highest it covered the entire city except a few elevated spots. All the cellars were filled with water; and in Broad street the water was four feet deep. Several small houses were seen floating through the different streets and one was left standing in the centre of Broad. The Cars were not able to approach within a mile of the Depot—the mails were carried to the office in canal boats. Both Bridges were swept away; and dreadful havoc played with countless houses, bridges, culverts, fences &c. The Constitutionalist speaking of the immense damage done by the freshet says:

"It is impossible to estimate, in dollars and cents, the amount of destruction to property, public and private."

The loss to the city, in the items of bridges over the river, and over the Canal—of culverts and causeways, and the deep furrowing of the streets and the brushing up of the hydrant logs, will have to be reckoned almost by hundreds of thousands—to which the necessary relief to the houseless and destitute, and the sanitary precautions which must be taken, and other incidental expenses not easily enumerated, must be added. The loss and deterioration of private property in destruction and injury to houses, fences and gardens—and the destruction and damage of goods and merchandise, will be, in the aggregate, very considerable. The suffering among the poor must be very great—such as to appeal strongly to public and private benevolence."

Hamburg suffered more than Augusta. Every part of that city was covered with water; in some houses it reached to the second story.

Our exchanges in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina teem with accounts of storms and freshets, which have done irreparable damage to the crops, both corn and cotton.

Attention is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Mr. J. H. Privett's Carriage Shop. It is now we believe universally admitted, that it is the true policy to encourage mechanics of every description at home. Such a course retains capital at home, and affords the additional advantage of purchasing from those who are immediately and personally responsible for the faithful fulfillment of contracts. Our town is blessed with as worthy and competent mechanics, of various descriptions as any in the Union—encourage them all. We can speak from experience of the excellence of the patent self-adjusting Spring, the right of which has been procured by Mr. Privett.

By TELEGRAPH.—The New Orleans despatches contain fuller news brought from Havana, by the steamer Crescent City at New York. They say that the yellow fever, the cholera and the small pox were raging there with great violence, and proving very fatal among the troops. Out of a garrison of one hundred and twenty soldiers, at one of the stations, one hundred and ten had died of these diseases. Almost every vessel in the harbor had some cases on board. The Government was sending detachments of troops into the country to preserve them from contagion. The prisons were filling up rapidly, and the diseases were very fatal in them. Many of the prisoners were dying, and yet numbers of crooks were daily consigned to the most loathsome dungeons. Almost every creole family in this city was under the surveillance of the police, and arrests were made upon the slightest grounds of suspicion.

On the 19th inst, in the House of Representatives, a bill was passed declaring the Wheeling bridge a United States post route. This annulls the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which ordered the bridge to be removed on the ground of its being an obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river.

SOME WOMAN.—There is now living in Holmes County, Miss., says the Lexington Sentinel, a woman who married her first husband in September, 1829. She subsequently parted with him, and from time to time married three others, with all of whom she separated. On the day twenty-five years from her first marriage, she parted with her fourth husband, attended the funeral of her second, was married to her first, and the marriage ceremony was performed by her third

husband. She is now living with her fifth or rather her first husband, and doing well.

REPORT FROM THE MOBILE TRIBUNE.

REPORT OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Later from Havana.
New Orleans, Aug. 21.—The steamship Empire City arrived from New York via Havana to day. She reports that arrests continued to be made, and also that several were shot on Saturday last, but this is not believed. The Government paper publishes a long and threatening article, asserting that the government knew the persons engaged in printing the revolutionary documents—but was only waiting further development and threats all with death engaged in said publications. The Editors of the Picayune have seen a letter from a credible source which states that many Spaniards are believed to be in the conspiracy.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

A man was arrested to day at the office of John R. Shaw & Co., while endeavoring to pass a forged draft purporting to be drawn by George C. Riggs of Washington City, on Benoit & Co., of St. Louis. He represented himself as Capt. McLean of the Rifles. The endorsement of Col. Coffee of New Orleans quarter master here, was also a forgery.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The schooner Anita arrived here to day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that place to the 7th and from the City of Mexico to the 31st instant. The regulations in the states of Mazatlan and Guadalupe remain in statu quo.

Reballedo, in the state of Vera Cruz, was gathering strength. The Government, it was believed, wishes to enter into terms with him. It was also reported that Gen. Uruga had declared against the Government.

The usual number of Indian depredations still continued.

POLITICAL.

Baltimore, Aug. 18.—Thomas H. Clay, in a letter to Col. Pickett, of Baltimore, denies the statement that he said his father would not have voted for Gen. Scott. He further states, that as to himself, he intends voting the whole whig ticket.

Steamboat Collision—Two Hundred and fifty Lives Lost.

ERIE, N. Y., August 20. The steamer Atlantic last night came in collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, and sunk in a half hour. There was a dense fog prevailing at the time.

The Atlantic had on board an immense number of passengers, and it is estimated that about 250 of them perished—chiefly Norwegian emigrants. When the collision took place the passengers were all in bed, and the utmost consternation ensued, especially among the steerage passengers, many of them jumping overboard.

The emigrants, who could not speak a word of English, or understood a word spoken to them, added to the horror of the scene by their cries of terror.

The cabin passengers, and those who could understand the exhortations of the Captain were comparatively calm, and provided themselves with chairs, settees and beds. All who had patent life preservers, a number being on board the boat, were saved. The emigrants jumped overboard in their terror, and rushed to certain death.

The water gained very rapidly, and the fire was soon extinguished, the boat sinking amid a scene of the most terrible and heart rending confusion. At half past 2 o'clock amid the wildest shrieks from a thousand voices, the boat settled and sunk.

The officers of the propeller Ogdensburg did all in their power to preserve the lives of the hundreds of human beings struggling in the waves, and many were rescued. The whole number picked up by the propeller was 250, and they were taken to Erie. A large number of these left at once on board the steamer Sultana for Cleveland, and others came down in the cars for this. They, of course, lost every thing, and most of them are completely destitute and homeless, at the same time mourning the loss of friends and relatives.

The whole number lost is estimated by some to be not less than 300. A large number of bodies had already been washed ashore. The Ogdensburg is considerably damaged, leaking badly, but succeeded in getting to port with the remainder of the Atlantic's passengers.

The steamer Clayton was immediately despatched to the wreck, to save the property of the passengers.

SEN.—Mark Sullivan, who murdered Mr. Jordan in Washington County, a few years ago, for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary, returned home a short time since and was shot one day last week by a son of Jordan, a lad twelve or fifteen years of age. Sullivan died the next day; before he was buried one of his sons was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. We understand that Sullivan attempted to shoot young Jordan first; but his gun missed fire, and before he could make the second attempt Jordan shot him. (15)

The last of the Conventions.

We presume that we have at length reached the end of the chapter, that so far as Conventions are concerned the argument is exhausted, and the people will stand by their arms. Presidential elections are becoming as thick as hasty pudding, was in Capt. Goodwin's time. Birds fly much better with two wings than with one, it remains to be seen, whether the two wings which each party has assumed will enable it to soar, or will only enable it to flutter.

Great Flood and Storm in Mobile.

Mobile, August 27th, 1852.

We have just been visited by, perhaps, the severest storm within the recollection of any person now living in this vicinity. The pecuniary loss occasioned by it here it would be difficult to estimate, and no doubt it will be considerably exaggerated; some of the losses set down, and already published, being, as far as I could ascertain, ridiculously absurd; still, it must be heavy.

Tuesday night, the wind rose to a heavy gale from the southeast, which continued all next day, with a constant accompaniment of rain, occasionally heavy. Wednesday night the storm became almost terrific, accompanied with constant heavy rain. The most solid buildings seemed to rock with the violence of the gusts, while the roar of the wind, mingled with the sound of falling water, was incessant. After day break, the wind and rain still continued, though not so violent as during the night. But what a scene presented itself! Nearly all the large china trees in the city were leveled to the ground, blocking up the streets in every direction; fences were prostrate, swept down by the trees; all sheds and old shanties had disappeared; the tin coverings of the roofs, in some instances rolled up like a scroll, were lying in the streets; and the water from the bay, increased from the Gulf by a storm of thirty hours duration, began to flow in upon the town. By noon, the storm began to subside into fitful gusts, less violent and with longer intervals. At the same time the water ceased to rise, having reached almost to Royal street or Dauphin and Conti streets, and beyond it, at the northern and southern ends of the city flooding Common and Water streets, filling the stores on the latter three feet high, and floating up into the streets drift-wood and lumber of every kind. I noticed several heavy spars on Conti, between Water and Royal, one of which measured ninety feet long by two and a half in diameter. Boats, batteaux, and canoes, are still lying in the streets, while steamboats, sloops, and one barge have been floated into positions from which they cannot be removed without great difficulty—some, not at all. All the wharves but one or two have been lifted from their uprights and swept away or driven ashore somewhere. The little shanties on the marsh opposite the city have been carried off, and one near the Choctaw light house; and ten lives, in-sly women and children, are thus far known to have been lost. The newly erected walls of a large building not yet roofed, intended for an auction were hense for Dorrance & Sons, were blown down; and other houses are said to be injured. What loss has been sustained by the shipping has not yet been ascertained. For some time there was a rumor in the city that the water had risen, at Point Clear, to the second story of the hotel, but—it was only a story raised. The water had only reached the floor of the piazza, doing no other harm than sweeping away the wharf and the bathing houses, and for a while alarming the visitors there and their friends in the city.

How far the storm has extended I cannot say, though, from its duration, I fear it has been general for some distance on the coast. If so, the loss must be very great, and the coast must be strewn with wrecks. If the storm extended to New Orleans and Galveston, and blew there with the same violence it did here, both places must have suffered severely from inundation. A meeting to be held to-morrow at the Alhambra, to devise precautionary measures, to prevent injurious effects on the health of the city likely to arise from the inundation.

We have had no mail for several days, and I suppose, will not for a few days longer.

The Newfoundland fishing question is discussed very amicably in the English circles, and good feeling seems every where to prevail in relation to it.

The London Money Market had experienced an increased pressure, in consequence of the North American Fishery question, and Consols for money and account had further declined, and were quoted at 99 7-8 to 99 1-4.

France is quiet. The Tripoli affair had been settled, and no bombardment had taken place. It is now confidently asserted that Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Ex-King Jerome, is coming to America on a special mission to Washington. His sojourn, however, will only be temporary.

Accounts from the French Agricultural Districts are favorable. Austria has received assurances from the British Government that an eye shall be kept upon Kossuth while he remains under the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

Symptoms of Disease.

Should never be disregarded. They are early indications that the vital functions have been interrupted in their healthful course, and that a serious malady is at hand. A timely use of proper remedies will restore the system to its normal state, and prevent the development of a fatal disease.

GUYSBORO, N. H., SEPT. 7.

AND SARRAPILLA.
As a purifier of the blood, a restorer of the system, and a supporter and invigorator of the powers of life, it has no equal in the medicinal world. It is a pure, and safe, and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by the most eminent physicians of the day.

Measures Editors.—Please publish the following: Camp Meetings, Methodist Church.

Alexandria, com. Fri. Sept. 10th, White Plains, " Fri. " 24th, Cold Water, " Thurs. " 30th, Mascaden, " Thurs. Oct. 7th.

The official members of the circuit will bear in mind that the Third Quarterly Meeting Conference will meet at the Alexandria Camp-ground on Saturday morning Sept. 11th.

Ministers are earnestly solicited to attend the above meetings. JAS. T. CURRY, Jacksonville, the Circuit.

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.

In Jacksonville, Fla.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the right to "HUBBARD'S PATENT COACH SPRING," a very valuable and unequal improvement, forming a self-adjusting Spring for all kinds of carriages, respectfully informs the public, that he is at all times prepared to make Carriages, Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c., in the most neat fashionable and durable style, with or without the improvement above mentioned. He is still at his old stand on main street north-west of the Court House, and has constantly in employment a sufficient number of good workmen to enable him to execute all work in his line to order, with neatness and dispatch, new work as well as all descriptions of repairing.

Persons who may wish to purchase any description of Carriage, will generally find new work on hand, to suit their taste. He will also in future be prepared to convey passengers, at reasonable rates, to any desired point, and also to hire by the day to those who may wish, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

He would call special attention to the very valuable patent Spring mentioned above, and inform the public that he is authorized to sell shop and County right for this and several adjoining Counties. JAMES H. PRIVETT, Jacksonville, Sep. 7th, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matters of the estate of William A. Shackelford, late of Cherokee county, deceased.

Letters of administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of William A. Shackelford, late of said county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of said county of Cherokee, on the 27th day of this (instant) August 1852.) All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same within the time limited by law or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to pay up. RUFUS M. HALL, Administrator, &c.

Sept. 7, 1852.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been on the 17th day of August, 1852, granted to the undersigned administrator by an order of the court of Probate of St. Clair county, Alabama, on the estate of Jilson Gilbert, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time and in the manner the law directs or the same will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. GEORGE W. GILBERT, Administrator.

Sept. 7, 1852.

TALLADEGA PLANK ROAD STAGE LINE.

James R. Powell, Proprietor. LEAVES Montgomery daily at 5 a. m., via Wetumpka, Nixburg, (or Leonard's) Socapoy, (or Bradford,) Syllogga, Nardisville, to Talladege by 7 o'clock, p. m., same day; thence six times a week, via Alexandria, Jacksonville and Cave Springs to Rome, Ga., by 8 p. m., next day. Time: Mont. to Tal. (90 miles) 14 hours. " to Rome, (180) " 36 "

The Central Plankroad over which the line runs is now completed to Syllogga—distant from Montgomery seventy miles.

The remainder of the stage is over the finest natural road and through the most picturesque country in the South. The public are assured of good coaches and teams, and accommodating drivers.

Fare to Rome, Ga. \$12 50
" Jacksonville 10 00
" Talladege 6 50
" Wetumpka 1 00

For passage apply to JOHN G. MOORE, Montgomery Hall, and R. G. WALKER, Exchange Hotel.

August 31, 1852.

Alexander & Trammell, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Rome, Georgia.

C. C. PORTER, Resident Surgeon, Dentist.

Jacksonville, Ala.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 24 ult. Charles Alexander, son of Rev. C. R. and R. E. Smith, aged eleven months, three weeks and two days.

"Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Jacksonville

Vol. 16.—No. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1852.

Whole No. 825

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end

of the year. No subscription received for

less than one year, unless paid in advance.

and no subscription discontinued until all

arrears are paid, unless at the option of

the editors. A failure to give notice at the

end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will

be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1

for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each

continuation. Over 12 lines counted as

two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar

per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and commu-

nications charged double the foregoing

rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid

for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without direc-

tions as to the number of insertions, will be

published until forbid and charged accord-

ingly.

A liberal discount will be made on adver-

tisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in ad-

vance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the

election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candi-

dates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS

addressed to the Editors on business.

Curious Dream about Ar-

istocrats.

We once had in the circle of our

acquaintance, five persons of pro-

fessedly aristocratic taste, who

prided themselves upon their birth,

their money, and their station.

Old portraits lined their walls, of

personages so stiff and demure that

we feel sure none of them would

ever have displaced their ruffs un-

der any penalty but that—of hang-

ing by the neck until they were

dead.

We had been listening one even-

ing, for the six hundred and sixty-

seventh time, to the hum drum of a

young lady (since spinster, now

deceased) who made it a point to

go over the list of her ancestors, and

their exploits, invariably after

other topics of conversation were

exhausted; and when we state that

these ten of her knowledge was

limited to the fashions and—her

ancestors, the reader may judge

how often we bore the infliction

during the course of twenty-four

hours.

As we were seated in a peculiar-

ly luxurious arm-chair that even-

ing, and the numerous astrals threw

a beautiful, yet subdued brilliancy

over the aristocratic splendor of the

apartment, we first grew recon-

ciled to, and perfectly contented

with the tympanium; then losing

all consciousness, fell asleep, by

which exploit we were favored with

the following dream:

We appeared to be sitting in

another mansion, that of aristocrat

whose family tree began

Saxon Earl, and ended with

great financier. Both of them ac-

cumulated enough to set their sons

up in the same business in a more

stylish way. In consequence the

family have steadily acquired

wealth and reputation; but tell

them not to boast over others, of

their ancestors."

Slowly and steadily view No. 2

faded from sight, and a rude sort

of dutch stall, or shamble, took

its place, behind which stood a

corseburly man, cutting meat and

talking familiarly with a stout red

headed woman, who wore shoes, but

no stockings. It was curious, but

the very thing he was saying was,

"them aristocrats ain't no better nor

you, or I, Betty, vat sells meat and

takes in washing."

"The great, great paternal ances-

try of G—— H——, the rich-

est man on change, whose great

grandfather was made a lord for

catching at the runaway horses of

Her Majesty," murmured the sil-

very voice, and before I could

think the canvas was again occu-

pled by a man scooping out great

ladles of fat from a primitive look-

ing boiler. All around on long

shelves were rows of soap-bars,

and the material in every process

of making was displayed to my

astonished vision. At that mo-

ment a young lady passed by, at-

tired elaborately, but turning her

head in an opposite direction to

avoid, so we thought, the glance of

the soap-boiler.

"I—— J——, Esq., who

feels himself above attending to

any plebeian business, might learn

a lesson from this scene, methinks,"

whispered the voice at my side;

"here is the first germ of aristocra-

cy. The soap-boiler, an honest,

high-minded man, personally su-

perintending the business from

which he is realizing a vast fortune,

stands before you, the ancestor of

I—— J——, Esq., and his

daughter, ashamed of his calling,

refuses to notice him. This child,

whom he idolized, married a beg-

garred lord, and that was the founda-

tion of what he calls greatness."

Suddenly we became conscious

of a low monotonous noise; the

soap-boiler and his haughty daugh-

ter melted strangely away, and

with a light start we found ourself

in the identical I—— J——'s

parlor, listening to Miss Almira

who was just finishing with, "it is

said—and I suppose is true, that

my father's great great grandfather

was distantly related to the Stew-

arts of England, and that Queen

Mary of France was his forth-fifth

cousin. If so, then I am distantly

related to Queen Victoria of Eu-

rope, and I think if ever I go there,

I shall claim cousinship.—Boston

Olive Branch.

Tom Marshall of Kentuc-

ky.

The ready humor of this ecen-

tric genius is almost proverbial in

the West, and we heard an anec-

dote of him the other day which

From the Memphis Enquirer.

A Daring Runaway.

A few weeks since, Mr. Core, a

planter of Fayette county, was in

one of his fields, some distance

from his residence, when he per-

ceived, approaching him from the

woods, a stout, able-bodied negro

man. Mr. C. awaited his approach,

thinking he belonged to one of his

neighbors, and had been sent upon

some errand. He came boldly up

to Mr. C. and accosted him thus:

"Your name is Mr. Core: I am

a runaway, and have long wished

to have a conversation with you.

I do not fear being apprehended.

I am well armed—(exhibiting to

Mr. C. a splendid brace of pistols

and a bowie knife)—but I have

long wanted to see you. In the

first place, I wish to pay you, as

your negroes have been feeding me

for several months, and I have a

plenty of money (pulling out of his

pocket, as he spoke, a large roll of

bank notes,) and I assure you, I

never murdered any man to get it.

I got it by robbing houses in Mem-

phis,—(naming many houses here

and exhibiting to Mr. C. a large

bundle of false keys.)

Mr. C. doubting the propriety of

attempting to arrest him, as he

was alone, concluded he would

question him about two runaways

who had been gone some time, and

asked the negro if he knew them.

And when he had seen them. The

negro promptly replied that he did

know them, and told him it he

would meet him alone at the same

place the next day, he would carry

him where he could arrest both the

negroes, as they had been very

troublesome to him, and he wanted

to get rid of them.

Mr. C. promised to meet him at

the place and time appointed, but

instead of going alone, he took with

him his overseer and another young

man, and secreted them, armed

with double-barrelled shot guns,

in the vicinity of the place of meet-

ing. At the appointed time, the

runaway made his appearance, but

instead of finding Mr. C. alone,

found the two gentlemen with

their guns leveled upon him. He

at once surrendered, and gave up

his weapons, begging them not to

tie him, as he wanted to be taken,

and was tired of staying out, hav-

ing been in the woods near five

years; and that he belonged to a

gentleman in Alabama; and that

he would still go with them and

show the two negroes, as he had

promised.

They concluded to trust him, and

all four proceeded in company to

an old, deserted cabin, hard by.

Upon approaching the cabin, our

hero informed his captors that the

two negroes were in it—that there

was but one door and no window—

that if they would suffer him to ap-

proach the cabin first, as soon as

he entered the door they might

close up, and thus capture them

with his assistance. They agreed

Never was Conquered.

So say the whip papers of their

candidate for the Presidency. Now

we concede to General Scott all the

glory of his military achievements;

that his best friends can desire; but

when that is said, all is said that

can be said in his favor. Whenever

or wherever he has been off the

field of mere military duty, no man

who has lived to the age of 67, has

committed before the public so

many and so fatal blunders. He

has lost more by writing than he

ever gained by fighting. "Never

conquered!" let us see how the ac-

count stands.

1. General Jackson conquered

him as their published correspondence

fully shows.

2. Governor Clinton conquered

him, when he afterwards challeng-

ed Clinton to fight a duel, and when

he knew that the Governor had tak-

en the anti duelling oath.

3. John Quincy Adams conquer-

ed him, when he suspended him

from his command, for his pomp

ous show of "fuss and feathers,"

wrath and rigmarole, at the pro-

motion of Gen. Macomb.

4. The New York man conquer-

ed him, when he attempted without

law or right to build a palace for

himself on the Battery grounds.—

They threw his bricks into the

North River, and put the usurpa-

tion down at once.

5. Secretary Marcy conquered

him, when he upset the "hasty

plate of soup," and left the Gener-

al laughed at, by the whole country.

6. N. P. Trist conquered him, in

the "fuss and feathers" correspon-

dence about etiquette.

7. The General conquered him-

self, in his letter against our ad-

opted citizens and for the repeal

of the naturalization law and par-

ticularly when he afterwards tried

to humbug the Catholics for their

votes.

8. He conquered himself again,

when he pledged himself in favor

of reviving that most obnoxious of

all federal measures, (except the

alien and sedition laws)—a Bank

of the United States; the monster

that Jackson killed; and even after

Webster pronounced it "an abso-

lute idea."

9. Seward, the demagogue of

every ism, conquers him daily, lest

he should write something "for

THE REPUBLICAN

CONVENE SEPTEMBER 21, 1852.

For President.
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Vice-President.
HON. W. R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
JAMES E. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

The Washington *Republic*, the first paper to publish the charges of Foss, Goodale & Co. against Gen. Pierce, now, shifts its tactics, since the New Boston affair has been properly disposed of, and charges Gen. Pierce with being a secessionist. This is only another manifestation of whig twistification. Gen. Pierce is to be beaten they say, and to accomplish this end, they act upon the principle that every thing is fair in war, whether it be slander, misrepresentation or calumny it matters not. To save their sinking fortunes they must do something. The signs of the times in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, plainly show that the jig is up in that quarter—they can't beat him in the North—the Democracy of the North will support him, if he is for the South and her interests under the constitution—so, they straightway look to the South for succor, and try, by such charges as the above, to resurrect some of the elements of last summer's campaign, and thus, secure a vote here, which, added to the Free soil vote North might purchase elect their Seward candidate. But it won't win. Democrats, Union and Southern Rights, know their man. They know he has a clear head and a pure heart—that he loves right, justice and equality among the States—that he knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but true to the whole country, he is for the maintenance of the rights of every section—

anted to them by on. received a special "The American" published in cry, and edited M. D., of Matre neatness number is gotten as highly interest-e contents, is suffi-e every one desiring of the agricultural in, ie South, to encourage its promotion by giving d. Its editor, as all will nderstands his business uly, and, of course, with his alented assistants, he will be to present to the country a periodical worthy of the cause which he advocates.

The second number will be issued in February, and to use his own expression, "will last during the war," or until something really beneficial is accomplished.

The terms are: For one copy, one year, \$1; six copies, \$5; twelve copies, \$10, invariably in advance. Address Dr. N. B. Cloud, Lockland P. O., Macon county, Ala.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at Porterville, DeKalb County, Ala., and Stephen McBroom appointed P. M.

Mr. Dowdell Democratic Elector for the "bloody seventh" is now filling his appointments in this end of the District. We have not heard him, but suppose he is an interesting speaker. We hope the democracy, and whiggery too, will turn out to hear him. If his efforts are proportionate to the immense interests involved in the present campaign, we know it will pay well to hear what he has to say of those staunch Republicans whose claims he advocates.

Dadeville Banker.—We have received two numbers of a new paper with the above title, published at Dadeville Tallapoosa Co., Ala. It is a neat well filled paper, and the best of all is, it goes for Pierce & King. J. H. Williams is Editor and Proprietor.—Price \$2.50 in advance.

Wynne & May have moved their shop to the house formerly occupied by X. Willman. Customers will always find them at

Only one Pierce & King Ticket in Georgia

An Extra from the office of the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, dated Sept. 18th has reached us, containing the proceedings of the Union Democratic Convention held in that place on the date aforesaid. Leading men from both wings of the party, were in the City, with the view to promote in every way possible, the interests of the great National Democratic party, and produce harmony and concert of action among the Georgia Democracy.

The objects of this Convention, we doubt not, have been fully realized, to-wit: To consider the best means of ensuring the success of the Pierce & King ticket, in the State of Georgia.

The only obstacle in the way of a re-union of the Democracy in Georgia, heretofore, has been the Electoral Ticket, appointed some time since by the Southern Rights wing of the party. The Committee, on the part of the Convention, corresponded with the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Rights Party, proposing to remodel the present Pierce & King Electoral Ticket. The Executive Committee, in reply, expressed a perfect willingness to unite with their Union brothers in bringing about a reconciliation; but thought the course suggested would be, on their part, an assumption of undellegated powers. They however, took occasion to say that in the exercise of their duties as a Committee, a contingency might occur which would call for the filling of vacancies, in which event they would take great pleasure in acting in a manner altogether acceptable to their Union friends. The correspondence of the two Committees was embodied in a report and submitted to the Convention. The Report was adopted almost unanimously—and, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, without setting forth a new Ticket, altering or amending the old one.

The conclusion of the Report breathes the proper spirit and the Union Democrats of Georgia have acted in a manner worthy all imitation:

"We are unwilling to keep alive by any act of ours, the dissensions which distract the Democratic party. We are disposed to do nothing which may have the tendency to take from the people at large the selection of electors. With a feeling of sincere devotion to the principles embodied in the National Democratic platform; with a profound anxiety for the election of Franklin Pierce and William R. King, as ensuring the triumph of those principles in the promotion of the highest interests of the country, we will not allow the feelings, naturally engendered by the present condition of things in our own State to control our action. We will cast no obstacle in the way of concentrating upon the present electoral ticket all the strength and votes which can be brought to its support.

The thing, then, is fixed in Georgia. The Whigs can no longer hope "to divide and conquer." The Democracy reunited will roll up a majority worthy the great Champions for whom they have plucked from their bosoms all heartburnings, jealousies and discord.

The especial attention of land buyers is called to the advertisement of Mrs. Robinson, in today's paper, offering for sale a valuable plantation on Cane Creek, in this county. We do so because we know it to be a desirable place, good soil, well watered and conveniently situated—in fact one of the most valuable in the County. A bargain may be had in this place, and a person wishing a larger one, can purchase equally valuable lands adjoining, on reasonable terms.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS STATE CONVENTION closed its session on Monday 13th inst. after nominating Hon. GEORGE M. TROUPE, of Ga., for President and John A. Quitman of Miss., for Vice President. Col. Thomas Williams, T. J. DeYampert, Morgan Smith, Jeff. Buford, S. D. P. Moore, P. T. Sayre, J. M. Gilmer, Wm. Cooper and G. W. Gale, compose the Electoral Ticket.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.—On the first page will be found a letter from Texas, signed "George," which we publish from the "Marshall Eagle," by request.

Tallapoosa School

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Presbyterian Female Collegiate Institute have supplied the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hoyt, former Principal, by securing the services of Mr. Wilson, of Va. The school will be opened on the First Monday in October.

A WEBSTER NATIONAL CONVENTION will convene in New York on the 27th inst. Curtis, Gentry and other prominent whigs have signed the call.

We invite the attention of readers to the card of J. Adler & Co. in another column. Mr. Joel Adler is well known to the citizens of this place and vicinity. Therefore, a word of commendation from us, is unnecessary. Give him a call.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—New York, Sept. 16.—Cotton is firm. The sales to-day 1400 bales. Middling Uplands, 10 1-4.

The steamer Black Warrior has arrived from Havana with dates to the 11th inst. The suppression of American papers. Nothing further was known regarding those who had been imprisoned. Heavy rains had injured the crops.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday on the Erie Railroad near Dunkirk, (its Western terminus) by which twelve persons were killed and thirty others badly wounded.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Sales of 7000 bags Rio Coffee have been made at \$1.2 a 9 5-8. Flour \$4.12. Grain is declining.

Georgia.

The *Republic* of Friday states that the Webster and Jenkins electoral ticket has been withdrawn in Georgia by the executive committee of the convention which formed it. Upon this statement the *Republic* affects to think that the Scott stock in Georgia, heretofore the flattest political security known to modern history, is now looking up.

The truth is, that two whig tickets—the Scott and Graham ticket and the Webster and Jenkins ticket—are both still in the field, and both without the least hope of success.

It is the Union democratic Pierce and King ticket which has been withdrawn, leaving the other democratic Pierce and King ticket alone standing at the present time. This doubtless settles the point that the democracy of Georgia is resolved to unite upon and carry a single Pierce and King ticket.

Pennsylvania.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Post, who has been upon a tour of observation through a large portion of the country, thus speaks of the prospects in his own State:

In Pennsylvania there is not to be heard a dissenting voice to the nomination of Pierce and King.—From the Delaware to the Ohio, the Democracy are at work, shouldering to shoulder and heart to heart determined to carry the State by a good old Jackson majority. The nomination of Gen. Scott has totally failed to arouse that enthusiasm in the whig ranks that was so confidently predicted before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention.—It is now generally admitted by the whigs themselves that Gen. Scott instead of being the strongest, is the weakest candidate that could have been placed upon the Presidential race course. His total unfitness for the office is admitted by every sensible person; while his inordinate vanity, his ridiculous fondness for writing foolish things, have caused the most poignant feelings of shame, sorrow and mortification, to arise in the breasts of every sensitive whig in the country. The electoral vote of Pennsylvania will be cast for Pierce and King as sure as the election will take place.

Ohio.

All our information from Ohio is of the most cheering character, indicating that the vote of that State will be given for Pierce and King by a large majority. A letter from Cincinnati says the Democracy there are united to a man on our Presidential nominee, and that all indications there are in favor of our carrying the State. A letter from Oshoscon county says our friends there are in the highest spirit and full of enthusiasm, while their opponents are divided and spiritless. The writer says he is one of eight or ten persons in his town who have heretofore voted the federal ticket and are now zealously laboring in the Democratic cause. He says his county, which usually gives about 500 Democratic majority, will give 800 for Pierce and King; and that the State will give them full 15,000 majority. We saw, a few days ago, a gentleman who resides in Huron county, who assured us that the prospects there were of a similarly cheering character, and that it was the general impression

that the State is safe for Pierce and King. The editor of the Pittsburgh, Pa. Post, who has been travelling in Ohio, says this State "will certainly be carried on the Democratic side, when the Presidential votes are counted in November." The nomination of Hale by the Free Soil National Convention, which assembled in this city, will secure us Ohio by 10,000 to 20,000 of a majority, against the Western Reserve, which in former times was the stronghold of whiggery in Ohio, the contest will be between Pierce and Hale—so we are credibly informed.—N. H. Patriot.

Assassination.—An unprovoked and fiendish attempt at assassination was made on Thursday evening in this place, upon the person of Mr. William Finnin, by one Blake H. Thompson, who shot him in cold blooded and deliberate malice. Mr. Finnin died Friday evening.

The circumstances under which this outrage was committed justify us in denouncing it as one almost unparalleled in its enormity.

Without a moment's previous notice of unfriendliness, without even the semblance of provocation, the foul deed was committed by this monster upon one who was an inmate of his house and whom for years he had recognized as a friend.

Revolting as is the outrage, no one who has been an observer of Thompson's conduct since he has been a resident here, or who is familiar with his past life elsewhere, can be astonished.

He has been everywhere, and in every relation regardless of social duty and fatally bent upon mischief, and should justly be regarded as an outlaw from every human sympathy.

The character of the country, the very existence of social order and security, demand that no effort should be spared to bring him to condign punishment. Up to this time he has not been arrested.—Austin (Texas) Gazette, Aug. 29.

We have also received a handbill signed by M. and E. Finnin, in which they say—"The undersigned offer a reward of \$500—the citizens of Austin offer \$1000, and it is presumed that the Governor will offer \$300 more, as he has been requested to do so, for the apprehension of Thompson and his delivery to the sheriff of Travis county.—Thompson is about forty years of age, about five feet high, and perhaps weighs 175 pounds; has dark eyes and hair, has a very muscular frame and is very strong; is very fond of smoking a pipe, and has been and is now a very hard drinker; talks a great deal about horse racing, and is not unpleasant in conversation when sober; when drinking the reverse, and is always armed with a pistol or knife, and perhaps both; he has a dark heavy beard and dark complexion."

Adv. and Gaz.

AN HONEST MAN'S OPINION.—The Hopkinstown Post says: A very intelligent gentleman, of the name of Young, from Huntsville, Ala., passed through our city on Tuesday evening last, on his way from Boston home.

The whig gentlemen standing by asked him his opinion in regard to the Presidential election. He replied: Gentlemen, since the nomination I have traveled through twenty-five of the States of this Union, and the conclusion I have formed has been arrived at with extreme reluctance. I always have been and still am a whig, and shall vote for Scott. But, gentlemen, Pierce will certainly be elected by an overwhelming majority. In all my travels I have not met with a single democrat who will not vote for Pierce. The whigs are divided everywhere. I have talked politics wherever I found people disposed to converse on political subjects, and I am firmly convinced that Gen. Scott has not the slightest chance of being elected.

A worthy and devoted whig, (Gen. Hays), who was standing near and heard these remarks, turning up his head in pious horror, exclaimed, "God forbid!" "I hope your prayer may be answered," replied the Alabama gentleman, "and I dislike to say anything to dishearten my whig friends; but a man might as well be honest."

KENTUCKY.—A prominent Democrat of Kentucky writes as follows in regard to that State:

"Our prospects for carrying Kentucky are good, and brightening every day. The best feeling prevails among our friends. Our central committees are laboriously engaged in perfecting a thorough organization. There is no feeling among the whigs. They have no stomach for the fight in Kentucky. I trust and believe the day will never come when the victorious banner of Scott, Seward, Greeley, &c., shall wave over this proud old State."

The Boston Mail says that Tom Corwin chews a pound of tobacco per day. Wonder if he spits upon the platform?—Lowell Adv.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of her dinner.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE LIFE OF A Patriot and Statesman.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
THE SON OF A REVOLUTIONARY SIRE.
Who fought at BUNKER HILL, And throughout the War that tried men's souls? Was born at Hillsborough, N. H., NOVEMBER 23, 1804. Graduated with distinction at Bowdoin College, 1824; admitted to the Bar in 1827, taking a high position in his profession, and securing an extensive practice; IN 1829.

Elected to the Legislature, Serving with distinction, and such satisfaction to his constituents, that he was re-elected for THE THREE SUCCESSIVE TERMS; IN 1832. ELECTED SPEAKER. By the unanimous vote of the Democrats of the House of Representatives of NEW HAMPSHIRE. IN 1833. ELECTED TO CONGRESS; IN 1835.

Re-elected to the House of Representatives, So distinguishing himself by his Eloquence and Services, that he was, IN 1837. ELECTED TO THE U. S. SENATE.

He served in that body, with honor to himself and credit to his State, for five years, and, IN 1842. Resigned that High Office, And retired to Private Life, and the Practice of his Profession. His services in the Senate, however, were so highly appreciated that on the resignation of LEVI WOODBURY, IN 1843.

He was offered the nomination of GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Which he declined, and was in the same year Appointed United States District Attorney, For New Hampshire. IN 1845.

He was appointed again UNITED STATES SENATOR, By the Governor of New Hampshire, but declined the honor. IN 1846.

He was tendered the appointment of United States Attorney-General, by PRESIDENT POLK, the honors and emoluments of which high office he however refused; reiteration not to leave the pursuits of private life, except

AT THE CALL OF HIS COUNTRY, IN TIME OF WAR. IN 1847.

On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he immediately VOLUNTEERED AS A COMMON SOLDIER, And drilled in the ranks as such. In the same year he was Appointed Brigadier-General, by PRESIDENT POLK. In the same year He fought gallantly at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino Del Ray, and Gvarito de Belcan.

Receiving the plaudits of Generals SCOTT, WORTH and PILLOW, and well as of all his brother officers and soldiers, for his conduct and bravery; and on the capture of the city of Mexico, and the virtual CLOSE OF THE WAR, RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION.

And returned to his home and the practice of his profession, in which he has continued, loved, honored and respected by all who know him until 1852.

When he was unanimously nominated, by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, for President of the United States. He has richly deserved all these high honors conferred on him by his fellow-citizens, by distinguished services to his State and the Country at Large.

The exalted purity of his private and public character; His clear and discriminating judgment; His manly and unflinching consistency in the advocacy and defence of his political principles; His warm-hearted generosity and amity of disposition; His ardent and effective efforts in behalf of the

Great Principles of the Democratic Party, Aided by an eloquence at once attractive, convincing and effective, have all conspired to make him unanimously recognized at

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S FAVORITE SON!

While they have also so strongly appealed to the confidence and regard of his fellow countrymen throughout the Union, that IN 1852. He will, on the Fourth of March, be inaugurated at Washington as the CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The New Postage.

The law regulating the passage of printed matter through the Post Office, which passed at the late session of Congress, will go into operation from and after the 30th of September, inst. It provideth—

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly or yearly, in advance, either at the office where mailed or where received.

Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the state of publication.

Newspapers, papers and pamphlets of not more than 16 pages, 8vo., in packages of not less than eight ounces to one address, to be charged half cent an ounce, though calculated by separate pieces, the postage may amount to more.

Postage on all transient matter to be prepaid, or charged double. Books, bound or unbound of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce under three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent to be added where not prepaid.

Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication to actual subscribers. Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payments of moneys therefor, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers. Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts before mentioned. [Baltimore Patriot.

F. P. stands for Frank Pierce, Faithful Patriot and Fourteenth President. W. S. stands for Winfield Scott, Weak Soul, Whig Swindle, and Won't Suit.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Should never be disregarded. They are early indications that the vital functions of nature have been interrupted in their healthful action, and that serious evil must be likely to follow, unless the system be again set right by the timely use of proper remedies.

Bear in mind, that nature is ever endeavoring to expel disease when it invades the animal economy, and only needs the assistance of some general restorative—through, yet mild in its action—that will give tone to the system, and act upon the blood—which is the principal life.

GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

As a purifier of the blood, a renovator of the system, and a supporter and preserver of the powers of life, it has no equal. Take it, or the first indication that disease is upon you, will prevent weeks and months of sickness and suffering.

See advertisement.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, at my residence, on the 15th day of October next, to the highest bidder at public outcry, my plantation consisting of ONE THOUSAND AND FORTY ACRES, about ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE ACRES, of which is in a good State of cultivation. Said plantation has a good dwelling house, and a sufficiency of out buildings; also a large and well constructed GIN HOUSE; and has plenty of good water.—Said plantation is situated on Cane creek, seven miles south of Jacksonville, about four miles south east of Alexandria, and bounded on the east by the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. All or a part of said plantation will be sold so as to suit the purchaser.—persons wishing to buy land would do well to examine the above Tract before purchasing elsewhere. It can be purchased at private sale before the day above, by calling on me at my residence, or Judge Woods, at Jacksonville. Terms made known on the day.

ANN ROBINSON. Sept 21, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Alabama and Georgia Railroad Company are requested to convene, at Ladiga on Thursday the 23rd inst., to take into consideration the propriety of commencing the work, and other important matters. G. C. WHATLEY, Sept. 14, '52. President.

BENTON COUNTY TAX SALE.

I WILL sell on Monday the 3rd day of January next, before the Court House door of said County in the town of Jacksonville, the north east quarter of Section seven, Township fifteen, of Range eight adjoining lands belonging to John T. A. Hughes, Wm. J. Hughes and Lindsay Weaver, to pay the Taxes due and unpaid assessed to Nancy D. Griffin for the years 1846 & 1849. Amount of Tax \$36.00. G. B. DOUGHTY, T. C. Sept. 21, 1852.—dm.

JOEL ADLER. JOSEPH KAHN.

JOEL ADLER & CO.
JOEL ADLER takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has returned to Jacksonville, associated with J. Kahn, under the Firm and Style of J. Adler & Co., and offers to all the world and the rest of mankind the most magnificent and unparalleled stock of European and American Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods.

ever exhibited in this market. J. Adler, for himself, from his long experience in business and his great success heretofore in supplying the wants of his patrons in this and surrounding counties, through his present purchase will enable him to bring about a re-union with his old friends and thus place it in his power to satisfy their taste for the beautiful at the cheapest possible rates—lower than ever. His stock comprises every article usually found in a well regulated Mercantile Establishment.

To the ladies he would say: Remember that the old maxim of "Beauty unadorned is adorn'd the most" has long since been classed with the humbugs of the past, and he extends a cordial invitation to them to come and examine his well selected and unequalled Stock of ladies wear consisting in part, of Cotton, Linen, Silk and Worsted Goods of every kind and quality.

For Gentlemen he has Cloths (of every color) Cassimeres (every style) Satinets and every other description of goods worn by them. Added to which he has a mammoth STOCK of

Ready Made Clothing.

Cloaks, Over Coats, Sacks, Dress Coats, Vests, Shirts, Pants &c., then come one! come all! come one!

For all, he has a large stock of Boots and Shoes—Gent's Calf Boots and Shoes—Ladies Shoes of every variety and finish—Brogans &c., Then

Let firm well hammered soles protect thy feet From freezing snows, and rain, and soaking sleet, and be sure to come to J. Adler & Co. to get them. Last but not least, the most brilliant, sparkling and unrivaled Stock of Jewellery ever seen out of the cities, will form a part of the great stock of the New York Emporium. Sept. 21, 1852.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGIATE Female Institute.

THE fourth scholastic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October next.

We deem it unnecessary for us to say anything in regard to the character and merits of the Institution. We are willing that the judgement of the large and intelligent audience, assembled from all the surrounding counties, who attended and witnessed its last Examination and Concert, shall be taken in regard to its character and merits.

We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and patrons, and the public generally, that the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Rev. James Hoyt and Lady, have now been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN WILSON, A. M. and LADY; chosen from among a number of applications of the very highest character from almost every part of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are natives of the State of Virginia. He is a graduate of the Ohio University; and has been constantly engaged in teaching for several years in Virginia; part of the time in College, and part in schools of the highest character, both male and female. He refers us to

Prof. Wm. H. McGuffey, L. L. D., University of Va.
Rev. A. Ryors, D. D., University of Ohio.
Prof. Daniel Read, University of Indiana.
Rev. E. Ballentine, Washington City, D. C.
From Mr. Wilson's commend and the above references we are fully satisfied, that he is a gentleman every way qualified to fill the place of his illustrious predecessor. We have therefore, that our friends and patrons will not only continue their patronage but will exert themselves to extend the benefits of the Institution to their friends and neighbors.

A. CUNNINGHAM, THOS. CAMERON, Wm. B. McLELLAN, A. WHITE, L. E. PARSONS, JAS. ISBELL, J. C. KNOX. Sept 21, 1852.

THE GENTLEMAN'S RESORT

R. H. WYNNE respectfully announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he can be found at all times at the Room, formerly known as the Bakery, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

Fashionable Tailoring.

at short notice and in the most durable manner. R. H. W. has associated with him Mr. P. G. MAY, a gentleman of experience acknowledged skill and taste.—Having received the latest Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Fall and Winter he flatters himself that a "fit" and perfect satisfaction will be given all who may favor him with a call. Cutting attended to promptly. May 18, 1852.

ENCOURAGE YOUR CITIZENS.

WE the undersigned having formed a partnership, tender our Mechanical services to the citizens of Oxford, and the county generally.

We will be prepared to execute upon the shortest notice. All kinds of Cabinet Work, HOUSE WORK, BUGGY and CARRIAGE WORK. We will also put up CORROD SEWERS, in the best and most durable style. Pledging ourselves for the faithful performance of our work; we solicit a liberal share of public patronage. A. J. BOYD, JOHN RASTEP. Sept. 21, 1852.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Railroad Contracts.

Office Engineer, Department of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad.

Bellevue, September 2, 1852.

PROPOSALS under seal will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, in Selma and Talladega, until the 1st day of October next, for the construction of 35 Sections of that road extending from section 67, near Monte-
rango, to section 101 inclusive, one and a half miles East of the Coosa river, a distance of about 30 miles.

Also, for all the Masonry and carpentry required on that part of the road between Monticello and Jacksonville, embracing the Coosa River Bridge, and other important work.

Profits may be seen and specifications obtained at the offices named, on and after the 10th of September, where any information will be furnished by the Engineer Department.

Bids from responsible parties, proposing to receive a per centage of payments in stock of the road, will have the preference.

By order of the President and Directors.

LEWIS TROOST, Chief Engineer.

Sept. 14, '52.

RANDOLPH SHERIFF SALES.

Will be sold before the court house door, in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, on the first Monday in October next, the following described Land to-wit: The north west fourth of the north west fourth of Section six, Township twenty and Range ten. Leveled on as the property of William McCormick, of said County in favor of Edmond Salter against said McCormick. This 3rd day of September, 1852.

JOEL T. MORRISON, Sheriff.

ALSO at the same time and place I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the north half of the north west fourth of Section one, Township eighteen and Range eleven. Leveled on as the property of William Hightower, to satisfy one of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Montgomery, and against said William Hightower, and others.

JOEL T. MORRISON, Sheriff.

Sept. 14, 1852.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & TENN. RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, held on the 1st of September, last, it was ordered that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, convene at Shelby Springs, on the 26th day of October next. It was further ordered, that a meeting of the Board of Directors be held at the same place, on the Friday preceding that day.

It is desirable that there should be a full attendance of the Stockholders, as business of importance will be presented for their consideration.

Wm. S. PHILIPS, President pro tem.

Sept. 14, '52.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO'S.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, ROME, GEORGIA.

ON hand and constantly receiving every variety of fashionable Carriages and Buggies, which they will sell as low as can be bought in any Southern market.

Sept. 14, 1852.

PECK & BRANDON.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, GROCERIES, in the Granite Building, formerly occupied by William Johnson, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

Sept. 14, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

PECK & BRANDON.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive during the season. Making their stock complete for the Fall and Winter trade, a G. general assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Saddlery, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs, Crockery, Nails, Iron, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Oseburgs and Cotton Goods. Also a line of Tobacco which they offer and will sell low for cash. Please call and look before purchasing, as we make no charge for showing Goods in the Granite Building, formerly occupied by William Johnson, on Broad street, Rome, Georgia.

Sept. 14, 1852.

Ware House and Commission Business.

W. JOHNSON.

RESPECTFULLY renders his thanks to his old Customers and the public for their past patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, he pledges himself to give his entire attention to his business—all orders for articles wanted will meet with prompt attention, he will always be found at his Ware Rooms there to give attention to the reception of Cotton or orders—or at his repository ready to fit you out with a Buggy or Carriage.

Sept. 14, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matters of the estate of William A. Shackelford, late of Cherokee County, deceased.

Letters of administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of William A. Shackelford, late of said county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of said county of Cherokee, on the 27th day of this (instant) August 1852.

It is hereby notified to all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same within the time limited by law or they will be forever barred.

all persons owing said estate are notified to pay to

THOS M. HALL, Administrator, etc.

Sept. 14, 1852.

WATER CURE INSTITUTE.

Rockford, Coosa Co. Alabama.

CONDUCTED BY DR. J. C. GORTON.

Distance from Selma, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Talladega, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

Distance from Wetumpka, Ala. 100 miles.

S. M. SATTERFIELD.

INFORMS the citizens of ALEXANDRIA, and vicinity that he has located himself in that place and opened a shop for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

He will be in receipt of the latest fashions quarterly, and his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, with other advantages, enables him to assure the public that his work shall be executed in the most fashionable, neat and durable style; and also to express the confident hope and expectation that none who favor him with their patronage will be dissatisfied.

Alexandria, Aug. 10, 1852.

Administrator's Sale.

By a decree of the Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala., rendered on the 17th day of August 1852, we will

On Wednesday the 6th Day of October next,

proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late Residence of Nathaniel Parks, deceased, all the land belonging to the said deceased Estate, viz: The west half of section 12, township 15, range 7, and the east half of section 11, township 15, range 7, east in the Coosa Land District. A considerable portion of this land is in a fine state of cultivation. A good dwelling, out houses, orchards, and an abundance of pure spring water. Said land is situated about two miles from the Rail Road, and eight miles south west of Jacksonville, two and a half miles from Alexandria, in a good neighborhood. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine this place, as there are but few places presenting to the planter so many advantages.

TERMS CREDIT OF ONE TWO AND THREE YEARS. For further particulars, apply to

R. M. DICKSON, R. M. PARKS, Administrators of the Estate of Nathaniel Parks deceased.

Aug. 24, 1852.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Court of Probate for Benton County Ala., Special Term.

August 31, A. D. 1852.

THIS day came Joel H. Farmer administrator on the estate of Joseph E. Poits deceased, and filed his allegations in writing, in said Court setting forth that said estate, is insolvent, and praying an order of Court declaring it such.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that Monday the 25th day of October next be set for the hearing and determining upon said allegation, and declaring said estate insolvent, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville for three weeks successively, and at least four days prior to said day, as a notice to all concerned to be and appear at a special term of said Court to be holden at the Court house of said county on said Monday the 25th October next, and show cause if any they have, why said estate should not be declared insolvent.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

August 31, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

BE it remembered that on this 17th day of August, 1852, before the Probate Court of said County, setting for Orphans business, came Elizabeth S. Looper, Administratrix, and Robert S. Cowan, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Looper, late of said County deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of the Administration of their said intestate as Administratrix of William Casle, late of Cherokee County, deceased.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that the third Monday in October next, be set apart for examining, auditing, and stating said accounts, allowing said vouchers, and making said final settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the "Jacksonville Republican," a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville for three consecutive weeks, and at least four days previous to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at the Court-house of said County, in the Town of Centre, on the third Monday of October next, before the Judge of said Court, and contest if they think proper.

Witness, William E. McDaniel Judge of said court, at office this 17th day of August, 1852.

Attest: WM. E. McDANIEL, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 31, 1852.

J. C. REPERT, J. C. K. MCLELAND, M. S. CASSETY, Rupert, McDaniel & Co., Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.

September 16, 1851.

50 KEES White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.

25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.

50 Gallons of Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

October 7, 1851

NEW LOCATION.

M. P. STOVALL.

WAREHOUSE.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CILANT, Augusta, Ga., would respectfully inform his old patrons, and the public generally, that he has leased, for a term of years, the New and Extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, situated on Jackson street, between the Rail Road Depot and Broad street, near the Globe Hotel, formerly occupied by Walker & Bryson, and more recently by G. Walker & Son.

The location is an excellent one, being convenient to the Rail Roads, Hotels, Banks, and chief Business houses of the city.

Having every facility for business, and the disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, with a long acquaintance with the interests of the planter, he hopes he may have, not only a continuance, but an increase of the liberal patronage heretofore extended him.

Orders for Family Supplies, Bagging, &c., promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices.

August 17, 1852. 1y.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Judge of Probate of DeKalb County Ala., on the 29th day of July 1852, on the estate of Thomas F. Russell late of said county deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT M. RUSSELL, Adm'r.

Aug. 17, 1852.

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.

In Jacksonville, Fla.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the rights to "HUBBARD'S PATENT COACH SPRING," a very valuable and unequalled improvement, forming a self-adjusting Spring, for all kinds of carriages, respectfully informs the public, that he is at all times prepared to make Carriages, Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c., in the most neat fashionable and durable style, with or without the improvement above mentioned. He is still at his old stand on main street north-west of the Court House, and has constantly in employment a sufficient number of good workmen to enable him to execute all work in his line to order, with neatness and dispatch, new work as well as all descriptions of repairs.

Persons who may wish to purchase any description of Carriage, will generally find new work on hand, to suit their taste. He will also in future be prepared to convey passengers, at reasonable rates to any desired point, and also to hire by the day to those who may wish, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

He would call special attention to the very valuable Patent Spring mentioned above, and inform the public that he is authorized to sell and County right for this and several adjoining Counties.

JAMES H. PRIVETT, Jacksonville, Sep. 7th, 1852.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on the most reasonable terms the tract of land whereon he now resides, lying eight miles south of Jacksonville, and six north of Oxford, near the Rail Road track. The tract contains one hundred and forty acres, about 70 of which are in cultivation, and several other places adjoining, if a larger farm were desirable. The place is well improved, in a good state of repair, well watered by a good spring, and an abundance of stock water running through. The terms will be made favorable to the purchaser, and if desired a quantity of corn and oats will be sold on the place. Persons who may wish to purchase land, would do well to call and examine this, and ascertain the quality and price.

W. L. BROWNING.

August 17, 1852.—3m.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

To make room for a FALL

—AND—

Winter Stock.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of ATLANTA, and the public generally, that he has just returned to the city, after having effected an arrangement with one of the largest wholesale importing houses in the Union, and which will enable him for the future to sell

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

at his Stores in ATLANTA, at such Prices as no other establishment can compete with, viz:

RETAIL

At Wholesale Prices

Returning my thanks for the patronage heretofore extended, I trust that my new facilities will meet with a continuance of the same.

S. FRANKFORD.

August 3, 1852.

DR. ROBERT LUTON.

HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

THIRD ANNUAL CIRCULAR OF THE Hardsville Male Academy.

Situated on Hardsville, Tenn.

Under the direction of the following

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS:

A. B. LEVISEE, Principal.

P. H. GARNSEY, Associate.

The first session of the year will end with the first week in Feb., and the 2nd session will begin on the next ensuing Monday, and will close with the annual examination on the last Friday before the 4th of July.

The object of Education should be to develop the intellect, to cultivate the sentiments, and to form the character—to give it strength and activity, and thus fit the youth for serving and adorning society.

Whoever has duly considered the nature of the human mind, knows that this result can only be obtained by a thorough course of systematic discipline, which must be commenced while the mind is yet plastic and easily susceptible, and continued with a steady hand through those early years in which the formation of the character is going on so rapidly. An efficient character is rarely or never a spontaneous growth. The habits of regularity, promptness and continuous exertion, which are so essential in life, are to be acquired, and ought to form a conspicuous part in the scholastic exercises of every student.

The course of instruction in this Institution is designed to embrace

First, the study of those subjects which shall make the student thoroughly acquainted with the use of his own language—including various treatises on the subjects of English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Taste and Oratory, together with Languages, Ancient and Modern.

The instruction in this department will be strictly practical, carefully avoiding the flippancy of set questions and answers.

Comparative Philology, in connection with this department, also occasional lectures of a practical character, on each subject, will hold an important place.

Secondly, the order of studies embraces a thorough and complete course of Mathematics, including Davies entire series of Mathematical works. The plan of instruction in this department is to require the student himself to demonstrate every thing rigidly. It is the intention to establish in the school during the present year a department of Plane Surveying and Civil Engineering in which young men may learn these important and useful branches practically.

The favorableness of this locality for a school is too well known to require a notice. The pleasantness, convenience and comfortableness are surpassed by none in the State. Boarding facilities are plenty, and will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.

Primary Class including Orthography and Reading. \$10 00

Middle Class including Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Oratory, Latin and Greek Languages, Higher Mathematics and Composition. \$20 00

French and German Languages each extra \$5 00

Incidental expenses. 50

Tuition will be charged from the time of admission to the close of the session without any deduction for absences except at the option of the Principal.

A. B. LEVISEE.

MAJ. J. M. ROBERTS, B. A. SMOOT, Esq. J. A. MCALPIN, M. D.

July 20, 1852.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA.

THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

Having thoroughly overhauled, still continue to run the following Steamers, as above, viz:

DAVID L. ADAMS, (Iron.) CHATHAM, (Iron.) THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE.

Which, with tow-boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Road.

The elegant steam-boat D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded free of commission.

In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bills of lading should be addressed to

GEO. H. JOHNSTON, President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to JOHN A. MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.

July 1, 1852.—1y.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. H. JOHNSTON, W. C. O. DRISCOLL, ANDREW LOW, CHAS. GREEN, EDW. D. PARDELOFF, JOSEPH S. FAY, JOSEPH WASHBURN.

Augusta.

J. R. BURLY, S. HOPKINS, J. S. METCALF, E. HERNAN, JAMES HORE, G. M. NEWTON.

J. A. O'CONNORVILLE CHEAP STORE.

Stripes & White.

ARE just receiving their Stock of SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS.

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF Lady's Dress Goods, Gentlemen and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING, all sizes and qualities: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linen Drills, Mariners, Stripes, Veiver and Merseilles Vestings. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a large assortment of WAREHISE and JEWELRY.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Flour, Mackerel, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which they are offering at reduced prices.

March 10, 1852.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

A Shade Cheaper than the Cheapest.

W. W. WIENGES.

WOULD respectfully

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 16.—No. 39.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1852.

Whole No. 826

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates 50 cents per square.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.



POETRY.

BEAUTY.

BY JOHN WISLEY WHITFIELD.

Beauty blushes in the rose,
Blooms in every flower;
Breathes in every breath that blows,
Falls in every shower.
Dances on the rainbow's height—
O'er the lowly meadow;
Glitters in the morning's light,
Lurks in every shadow.

Sparkles in the maiden's eye—
On her lips sits playing;
Murmurs in her every sigh—
Mingles with her praying.
In the hissing infant's voice—
In the roaring river
Beauty dwells—and 'tis her choice
There to linger ever.

An Editor in the Blues.

The Editor of the Saratoga Republican, pours forth his lamentations in the following indignant strains:

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Having made precisely money enough at the printing business, the subscriber is satisfied to give up and retire to the poor house. Under these circumstances, he is induced to offer the Saratoga Republican for sale. The paper has a circulation of about 1000—one fourth of which may be called paying, and the other three-fourths non-paying patrons. The office has a good variety of job type and a fair run of work of this description, provided the work is done at the reduced New York prices, and the printer will take "cats and dogs" for pay. This village is one of the prettiest places in the world for a newspaper publisher. Every body will find fault, do the best you can, and the Editor who pleases himself will stand but a slim chance of pleasing any body else. The subscription list and good will of the office will be thrown in if the purchaser will take the type, press, and materials for what they are worth, and pay for them, so that there will be no probability of the present proprietor being obliged to take the establishment back and return to the business.

J. A. COREY.

Saratoga Springs July 21, 1852.

FASHIONABLE SLANDER.—Slander is a sad employment, to say the best of it. Of all species of slander, that of the most harmless which females direct against each other's bonnets, shawls, and shoulder-knots. Miss Biddy Blue Cheek went a shopping the other day in Broadway, and so much employment did she find for critical remarks upon her friends, that she actually returned to dinner and a glass of lemonade without buying a single article she had gone out in search of. That lady's bonnet displeased her, this one's blue gauze dress over a white gown, the other one's waist was too long, too short, too bulky, too slender, or anything you please. The cut of a dandy's coat displeased, and the tie of his cravat almost put her into hysterics. "Oh!" said she "what abominable fashions those are now a days," while she swallowed down a whole glass of lemonade, just colored for constitution's sake, with ten imperceptible drops of French brandy.

The White Satin Domino.

The period of Napoleon's career, when at its zenith, is full of romantic adventures, as connected with the history of the officers who served under the great captain. He was quick to observe merit, and prompt to reward it; and this it was that made his followers so devoted to him, and so anxious to distinguish themselves by prowess in battle, and strict soldiery conduct in the Emperor's service.

Colonel Eugene Morville was in the ranks of Napoleon's staff. He was a soldier in the true sense of the word—devoted to his profession, as brave as a lion. Though very handsome, and of fine bearing, he was of humble birth—a mere child of the camp, and had followed the drum and the bugle from boyhood. Every step in the way of promotion had been won by the stroke of his sabre, and his promotion from Major of cavalry was for a gallant deed which transpired on the battle-field, beneath the Emperor's own eye. Murat, that prince of cavalry officers, loved him like a brother, and taught him all that his own good taste and natural instinct had not led him to acquire before.

It was the Carnival season at Paris, and Morville found himself at the French Opera House. Better adapted in his taste to the field than to the boulevards, he flirts but little with gay figures that cover the floor, and joins but seldom in the giddy waltz. But at last, when standing thoughtfully, and regarding the assembled throng with a vacant eye, his attention was suddenly aroused by the appearance of a person in a white satin domino, the universal bearing of whose figure, manner and bearing, convinced him that her face and mind must be equal to her person in grace and loveliness.

Though in so mixed an assembly, still there was a dignity and reserve in the manner of the familiar address, and it was some time before the young soldier found courage to speak to her.

Some alarm being given, there was a violent rush of the throng towards the door, where, unless assisted, the lady would have materially suffered. Eugene Morville offered his arm, and with his broad shoulders and stout frame, wards off the danger. It was a delightful moment; the lady spoke the purest French, was witty, facetious and captivating.

"Ah, lady, pray raise that mask, and reveal to me the charms of feature that must accompany so sweet a voice and so graceful a form as you possess."

"You would, perhaps, be disappointed."

"No, I'm sure not."

"Are you very confident?"

"Yes, I feel that you are beautiful. It cannot be otherwise."

"Don't be too sure of that," said the domino. Have you never heard of the Irish poet Moore's story of the veiled prophet of Khorassan—how, when he disclosed his countenance, his hideous aspect killed his beloved one? How do you know that I shall not turn out a veiled prophet of Khorassan?"

"Ah, lady, your every word convinces me to the contrary," replied the enraptured soldier, whose heart began to feel as it had never done before; he was already in love.

She eludes his efforts at discovery, but permits him to hand her to the carriage, which drives off in the darkness, and though he throws himself upon his fastest horse, he is unable to overtake her.

The young French colonel becomes moody; he has lost his heart, and knows not what to do. He wanders hither and thither, shuns his former companions, and, in short, is miserable as a lover can be, thus disappointed. One night, just after he had left his hotel, on foot, a figure, muffled to the very eyes, stopped him.

"Well, monsieur, what would you with me?" asked the soldier.

"You would know the name of the white domino?" was the reply.

"I would indeed," replied the officer, hastily. "How can it be done?"

"Follow me."

"To the end of the earth, if it will bring her to me."

"But you must be blindfolded."

"Very well."

"Step into this vehicle."

And away rattled the youthful soldier and his strange companion.

"This may be a trick," reasoned Eugene Morville, "but I have no fear of personal violence. I am armed with this trusty sabre, and I can take care of myself." But there was no cause for fear, since he soon found the vehicle stopped, and he was led blindfolded into the house.

When the bandage was removed

from his eyes, he found himself in a richly furnished boudoir, and before him stood the domino, just as he met her at the masked ball. To fall upon his knees, and tell her how much he had thought of her since their separation, that his thoughts had never left her, and that he loved her devotedly, was as natural as to breathe, and he did so most gallantly and sincerely.

"Shall I believe all you say?"

"Lady, let me prove it by any test you may put upon me."

"Know, then, that the feelings you avow are mutual. Nay, unlose your arm from my waist, I have something more to say."

"Talk on forever, lady! Your voice is music to my heart and ears."

"Would you marry me, knowing no more of me than you do?"

"Yes, if you were to go to the very altar masked!" he replied.

"Then I will test you."

"How, lady?"

"For one year be faithful to the love you have professed, and I will be yours—as truly as Heaven shall spare my life."

"If at the expiration of a year you do not hear from me, then the contract shall be null and void."

"Take the half ring," she continued, "and when I supply the broken portion, I will be yours."

He kissed the little emblem, swore again and again to be faithful, and pressing her hand to his lips, bade her adieu. He was conducted away as mysteriously as he had been brought hither, nor could he, by any possible means, discover where he had been; his companion rejecting all bribes, and even refusing to answer the simplest questions.

Months rolled on. Colonel Morville is true to his vow, and happy in the anticipation of love. Suddenly he was ordered on an embassy to Vienna, the gayest of all the European capitals, about the time that Napoleon is planning to marry the Arch Duchess, Maria Louisa. The young colonel is handsome, many and already distinguished in arms, and becomes at once a great favorite at court, every effort being made by the women to captivate him, but in vain, he is constant and true to his vow.

But his heart was not of stone; the very fact that he had entertained such tender feelings for the white domino had, doubtless, made him more susceptible than before.

At last he met the young Baroness Caroline Von Woldoff, and in spite of his vows, she captivates him, and he secretly curses the engagement he had so blindly made at Paris. She seems to wonder at what appears to be his devotion; and yet the distance he maintains. The truth was, that his senses of honor was so great, that though he felt that he really loved the young Baroness, and even that she returned his affection, still he had given his word, and it was sacred.

The satin domino is no longer the ideal of his heart, but assumes the most repulsive form in his imagination, and becomes in place of his good angel—his evil genius.

Well, time rolls on; he is to return in a few days; it is once more the carnival season, and in Vienna, too, that gay city. He joins in the festivities of the masked ball, and what wonder fills his brain, when about the middle of the evening, the white domino steals before him in the same satin dress he had seen her wear a year before, at the French Opera House in Paris.

Was it not a fancy?

"I come, Colonel Eugene Morville, to hold you to your promise," she said, laying her hand lightly upon his arm.

"Is this a reality or a dream?" asked the amazed soldier.

"Come, follow me, and you shall see that it is a reality," continued the mask, pleasantly.

"I will."

"Have you been faithful to your promise?" asked the domino, as they retired into a saloon.

"Most truly in act, but alas! I fear not in heart."

"Indeed?"

"It is too true, lady, that I have seen and loved another, though my vow to you has kept me from saying so to her."

"And who is this that you thus love?"

"Most religiously."

"It is the Baroness Von Woldoff," he said with a sigh.

"And you really love her?"

"Alas! only too dearly," said the soldier sadly.

"Nevertheless, I must hold you to your promise. Here is the other half of the ring; can you produce its mate?"

Here it is, said Eugene Morville.

"Then I, too, keep my promise," said the domino, raising her mask, and showing to his astonished view the face of the Baroness Von Woldoff!

"Ah, it was the sympathy of true love that attracted me, after all," exclaimed the young soldier as he pressed her to his heart.

She had seen and loved him for his manly spirit and character, and having found by inquiry that he was worthy of her love, she had managed this delicate intrigue, and had tested him, and now gave to him her wealth, title and everything that she possessed.

"The Emperor," said Eugene Morville, great prompt, and accompanied the Arch Duchess to Paris—Napoleon, to crown the happiness of his favorite, made him, at once, General of Division.

A Yankee Trick.

It was a pretty evening in May that a Yankee pedler might be seen with his wagon going along the road to Petersburg. It was about eight and a half o'clock he stopped at a small tavern near Petersburg. In the morning when he came down to breakfast, the landlord said he would not let him go until he played a trick on some one. The pedler went obediently to his pack, and took therefrom a box of rings and said:

"Do you want to buy any of my gold rings set with diamonds?"

"How much do you want for a box?" said the landlord.

"Ten dollars," says the Yankee, (there were four in the box.)

"Well," said the landlord, "I'll take them," and laid down ten dollars. The pedler put the money in his wallet, went to his pack, got a bundle which he unrolled, which proved to be a quilt. When the landlord's wife saw it, she said—

"Oh, James, buy that, it will exactly match the one I bought last year."

"Well, what do you want for it?" said James to the pedler.

"Twenty dollars," said the Yankee.

"Well, I'll take it," said the landlord, and laid down a yellow shiner.

"Now for the trick," says the Yankee, "I'll tell you what it is—it is to make a barrel of whiskey into five different kinds of liquors. Now, you have got a new barrel of whiskey in your cellar, have you not?"

"Yes," said the landlord.

"Well, come ahead," and away they went down the trap door into the cellar. The Yankee asked for an angur, with which, when he got it, he bored a hole in the head, and told the landlord to put his thumb in the hole till he bored the other. The landlord did as he was told, and the other was soon bored. The Yankee said, "put your other thumb on the other hole while I go and get two plugs." Away the Yankee went out, and the landlord never saw him again. The landlord called and called again for the pedler, but he did not come; till at last the landlord's wife heard his cries, and went down. He told her all. She went and got two plugs to put in the holes; they went to see where the pedler was. They went to the stable; the wagon, horse and pedler were gone. The landlord and wife went into the house. In a few days they found that it was their own quilt that the Yankee pedler had sold them, and that the rings were brass, and the diamonds were bits of glass.

Post-Office Literature.—A letter passed through the post-office a few days since, directed to "Order's Office, Washington." Another about the same time started in pursuit of "Jerry Mire Jacobs," some where down it, Connecticut. And still another for a man resident in the State of "New Geary."

We are also authorized to request a lady in Wisconsin to look out for a letter, as there was one directed to her several days ago. No town having been specified, she is presumed to be a citizen at large in that small State. The following is, however, the richest specimen of an address that we have ever seen:—This wants too go too Pat O'Neal he used too live in Westfield but hees after bain gorn too Southwice now but he will ba in Westfield nex week for a Job an hee will Pay for itt.—Springfield Republican.

A letter from Alton, Ill., to the editors of the Boston Post, says—

"The Democracy of the west are united upon the nominees, and we can assure you of the glorious prospects for November of our common cause. The west is for Pierce and King."

From the Washington Republic of Tuesday, the 7th of September.

Parties and Partisans.

To the Editor of the Republic:

I read with pleasure your article published a few days ago, under the above heading. It suggested a train of thoughts which I should be pleased to lay before your readers, if you will so far indulge a distant subscriber and an old whig.

It is true a party is a body of men united for promoting, by their joint endeavors, the national interest, upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed. The duty imposed upon such a party, in order to insure success, is constant vigilance. It is in a position of perpetual hostility to its opposing party or parties. Severe and arduous contest is essential to its success—nay to the continuance of its own existence. Now, we all know that the active men of every political party are comparatively few in number. On these few devolves the duty of managing its affairs; they have to maintain the contests in which the party is engaged; they have to bear the burden and heat of every day. Of them arduous labors and great personal sacrifices are unceasingly demanded. The vast numerical majority of every political party are engaged in their own personal affairs, attending to their private business, from which, except on special occasions—say election days and occasional public convocations—they will never consent to be drawn. Now, what I maintain is, that those men who do the work, and submit to the sacrifices, and give and receive the hard blows in party conflicts, have claims upon the party for whatever emoluments and honors it has to bestow. I do not mean that any party claim can compensate for the want of proper qualifications faithfully and intelligently to discharge the duties of the office to which a citizen may aspire; but what I mean is, that where there are such qualifications, the men who have mingled in the party contests are to be preferred in the distribution of official stations. Fidelity to its own members is an ingredient in party organization indispensable to its existence. Let any party strike out this principle, and declare that individual services and sacrifices give no claims upon a party for preferment, and it will soon see that none will perform services and make sacrifices for it. The avowal of such a determination by any party would be an announcement of its dissolution.

Thus far, Mr. Editor, we do not, I am sure, disagree. But now I propose to make a personal application of these remarks. The whig party disregarded the principle to which I referred in nominating General Harrison and rejecting Mr. Clay. We succeeded in electing our candidates, but the whig party was weakened; its power for accomplishing great objects by force of its organization was diminished. Careful observers saw the result, and deplored it. In 1844 the pristine vigor of the party was restored by the nomination of Mr. Clay.

The exertions to elect him were powerful—they were heart-felt; they were invigorating; but the party was defeated in the State of New York owing to causes not necessary to enumerate. But after that election the party was united, and never better able to do good services to the country. Then came the nomination of 1848 of General Taylor. In making this nomination, the principle of party fidelity was sacrificed; General Taylor had no claims whatever on the whig party. With deep reluctance the nomination was accepted by the party; and again, owing to divisions in the democratic ranks in the State of New York, the whig nominee was elected. The nomination relaxed and weakened party ties, and produced heart-burning and distrust.

Now we come to the nomination of June, 1852, by which General Scott's name was put before the country.

Three names were before the convention. Gen. Scott was always nominally a whig, but excluded by position from taking any part in party conflicts. Mr. Fillmore was the actual President. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, for the last twenty years, have been confessed by the leaders of the whig party, doing the most service, giving and receiving the hardest blows in that service. Mr. Clay was not in a condition, and Mr. Webster, therefore, was the man entitled upon party principles to receive the nomination. He had earned the claim; more than thirty years of public service had rendered him the

greatest American statesman, and the oldest and most conspicuous of his competitors could compare with him in the amount and value of services he had rendered his country and the party. It was not doubted that Mr. Webster deserved the nomination; he had worked long, assiduously, and faithfully to deserve the honors of his party, and to qualify himself for the highest distinction that party could confer upon him. He has gone with unsurpassed ability through the various preliminary official grades. In the natural course of things it was the last time his country could reward him. Under these circumstances his claim was rejected—he was thrown out and laid on the shelf.

Now, what I affirm, with great respect, is, that this act, proving that infidelity to party obligations is not temporary, but the settled rule, virtually dissolves the whig party. No man fit to counsel, to guide, and lead that party, will ever more connect his fortunes with that party. It is ended. If Gen. Scott is elected, his existence may be prolonged in a dying state, but it is nevertheless sure to die. If Gen. Scott is not elected, the party is not only ended but disgraced; it can never more hold up its head under the name which it has long borne with honor and with pride.

What will follow? Precisely what was intended by those who have deliberately placed the party in this position. There will be a free-soil or abolition party established as the great party of the free States, and another party in favor of southern rights. This is a certain consequence of the present state of things. I leave it to others to suggest the remedy, if, indeed, there be any remedy. To me it seems that the case is irremediable.

The whig party decides that no party services and sacrifices, however great and distinguished, can be rewarded by the highest honor in the gift of the people—the service entitled to that honor must be performed in the camp. The Clay and the Websters of our party, if any such there shall be, must be content to have the highest aspirations of their ambition gratified by an appointment under a military chieftain. But there will be no Clays and Websters in future time; there is nothing to excite and gratify high ambition in the path of the statesman.

What prompts the soldier on the field of battle to the highest deeds of daring for his country? Primarily, of course, the love of that country; but the desire of official promotion is, we all know, not without a powerful influence in producing the results. The army is an organized body for the protection and defence of the country; but let it be understood that deeds of various and high enterprise are to be rewarded by official promotion, and how efficient will your army be? What conquests will it win? We must deal with men as they are.

General Scott has done great military services for his country; he deserves—richly deserves—the position as the head of that army, which he holds; I was in favor of creating a higher position—the office of lieutenant general—that he might be promoted to it. Suppose a provision had been made by law for that office, once filled by Washington; and then suppose that the President and Senate had, upon consultation, come to the conclusion that Daniel Webster, as a reward for his civil services, be made lieutenant general; how would the conqueror of Mexico have relished that nomination? Very much, I imagine, as the greatest statesman of the country would relish his nomination to the presidency.

I am very much afraid that my friend Gen. Scott, in the event supposed, would ask—"where shall I go?" And if he could answer this question satisfactorily to himself, would decide that he had served the country as long as patriotism required, and was at liberty to resign.

As to Mr. Webster himself, nothing becomes him, in my judgment, but profound silence. What can he say? It is poor consolation to tell him that he is too elevated for the office; that the people cannot appreciate him. It is an insult to say you are too unpopular; for the answer is ready—how can you know that? You never gave me a trial; and as to indications of unpopularity, short of an actual popular canvass, you can hardly expect me to see them, when thousands crowd around me wherever I go.

There are considerations which I should be most happy to discuss, if this communication had not already been unreasonably extended, which prove conclusively to my mind that the real intention of the ruling spirits in that convention was, by the nomination of General Scott and the rejection of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, to destroy the national whig party.

AN OLD WHIG.

Spirit Rappers.

The Mountain Cove Journal and Spiritual Harbinger the organ of the spiritual rappers in Fayette County, Virginia, is engaged in publishing a new Pentateuch, from that Dictation of the Spirits. We copy a few verses from the first chapter of the new Genesis, giving the modern spiritual version of the world:

"In the beginning, God the Life in God, the Lord in God, the Holy Procedure inhabited the dome, which, burning in magnificence primeval and revolving in prismatic and undulatory spiral, appeared, and was the pavilion of the spirit; in glory inexhaustible and incorceivable, in movement spherical, unfolded in harmonious procedure disclosive.

And God said: "Let there be centre given!" and from the Divine Procedure descended the arm of strength unto the right and the arm of strength unto the left; and from the arm of strength at the right proceeded vital electro motion and communicated polarity; and from the arm of strength at the left proceeded reattractive electromagnetic force, and created the horizontal, became the axis, and the points there of the poles.

And God made two great lights to rule the zodiac, and to be for creative disclosure, disclosive manifestation, manifest glory, glorious radiation interpenetrative aggregation; and thence vortices, vortical suns, suns of vortices, solariums, vortical planetariums, planets floral universes, universal paradises, paradisaical heavens, heavens of spiritual universe celestial heavens, seraphic habitations seraphim universes, cities of heavenly seraphima, and final consociative universal intelligence in unity of innumerable individuality, in triunity of unfolding universes, adorning and ascending in beatification unto eternal life."

This is tall talk, to say the least. Of course such blasphemy will be taken for what it is worth, and no more. Some of these Rappers have recently published a book at New York, which is said to advance many new positions in Natural Philosophy, Cosmography and Astronomy, not easily overturned by argument or reason. The work is from a mind imbued with considerable knowledge on a great variety of subjects. The exercises of the spiritual rappers at the Cove in Virginia are entirely different from the usual religious services, and are said to be highly entertaining to the "faithful." They have some talented men in their ranks.

We have heretofore failed to acknowledge the reception of the "Mountain Cove Journal and Spiritual Harbinger," as one of our new exchanges; but do so now, with pleasure—because it affords us some amusement, although we pity the deluded followers of its doctrine.—Organ.

Some newspapers in New York are discussing the oft-discussed topic of early and late marriages. Argument on such subjects are unprofitable, because no general rule governs the circumstances on which they depend. In the writings of moralists, opinion is not less diverse than in the practice of the great. Shakespeare married at eighteen, Ben Jonson married at twenty-one; Waller at twenty-two; Burns and Jonathan Edwards at twenty-three; Mozart at twenty-five; Dante, Kepler, Euler, Saniuel Johnson, Walter Scott and Edmund Burke—strong names these—married at twenty-six; Tycho Brahe, Napoleon Bonaparte, and George Washington, married at twenty-seven; William Penn at twenty-nine; Chaucer, Littleton, and Hogarth, at thirty-two; Wordsworth at thirty-three; Milton at thirty-four; Sir Wm. Jones at thirty-seven; Wilberforce, at thirty-eight; Benedict Arnold at forty; Wm. Mason, at forty-two; Robert Fulton, after achieving his great reputation, at about forty-three; Addison at forty-four; Young at forty-seven; Swift, privately to Stella, at forty-nine, and Buffon at fifty-five.

Richmond Examiner.

THE REPUBLICAN

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1852.

For President,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
For Vice President,
HON. W. R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
JAMES E. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.

- CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
 2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
 3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
 4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
 5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
 6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.
 7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

It is really amusing to see the perfect coolness of some of the federal press in predicting the election of Gen. Scott. Although whig Congressmen, whig Electors, whig Editors and many prominent men of the party in private life, are daily entering their protests against their standard bearer, yet with a boldness well calculated to win upon the credulous they confidently predict his election.

Can any one, with the history of the past before him—with all the facts and circumstances, connected with parties which enter as elements into the present campaign, doubt, for one moment, the success of democratic principles in the approaching contest?

Can Gen. Scott be elected as Harrison and Taylor were? In 1840 log-cabins, coon skins, clap-trap & humping won the day. The people were galled with the "two dollars a day and a roast beef," and "the poor man's friend" was elected by whig trickery and not upon the merit of whig principles.

In 1844, when Clay and Polk were presented as the exponents of their respective parties, and principles were discussed, the American mind and heart sympathized with the democracy and the party triumphed!

In 1848, the whig party buried their principles and took Gen. Taylor, without a platform, as the people's candidate. The same system of humbuggery, as in '40, was practiced—a military *furor* ensued—the democratic party was divided—and in the person of Gen. Taylor the federal party gained the victory.

But what candid man will say that Gen. Scott can come in the same way in '52. Will Scott soup-seasoned with freesoilers and free negroes satisfy the cravings of the American people and lure them to his support? Will "the known incidents" of his life, with his principles in Seward's breeches pocket, satisfy the demands and hush the clamoring of such men as Gentry, Brooke, White, Brownlow, Faulkner, Abernethy, Toombs, Stephens and others? Can it be possible that he can be elected with such defection in the ranks of his party?

The people have learned whig tricks, and will no longer be deceived by them. The Democratic party is the hope of the country; and, now, that union is restored and harmony once more prevails among its members—with such leaders as Pierce and King, the former a man of unspotted private reputation, who has served his country well in the Cabinet and in the field—the latter known for thirty years as a gentleman of unblemished honor, and unimpeached political integrity—both "the legitimate political descendants of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk"—success must attend the party in November.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury has resigned.

The Board of Health, for Charleston S. C. report thirteen deaths from Yellow Fever, on the 20th inst.

SHOOTING IN DEKALB. We learn from the Talladega Watchtower that a difficulty occurred recently, at Lebanon, between Dr. J. W. Carden and W. W. Findley, in which the latter was severely wounded. Double-barrel shot guns were used.

REVIVAL.—The last Talladega papers mention that eighteen or twenty persons have connected themselves with the Church during a revival, which we presume is still going on, under the direction of Hamill, Seales & others.

APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.

Congress at its last session appropriated forty seven millions of dollars. Civil and Diplomatic appropriations are \$8,088,000; Foreign mail, steamers \$1,740,000; Army \$8,735,000; Navy \$6,972,000; Post Office transportation \$7,587,000; Indian appropriations \$2,024,347; Deficiencies \$5,500,000; Indefinite appropriations \$1,500,000. Total \$47,171,000.

We publish on our first page a letter addressed to the Editor of the Washington Republic from 'An Old Whig,' in which are contained some well founded predictions concerning the whig party. Every reader, we think, will see, in the causes enumerated, certain death and destruction to the decency party.

WAKE UP!—Remember that Mr. Jas. F. Dowdell the Democratic Elector for this District will address our citizens to day. Let all attend.

See what Gen. Scott's abolition allies say of him for the Presidency. The Cleveland Forest City, a whig paper in Ohio, says: "There is no way to escape the pending curse of slavery extension, save by the defeat of Pierce and King, and they can ONLY be defeated by the election of Gen. Scott, whose life is a guarantee that his influence will not be on the side of slavery."

Rail Road Meeting.

Agreeably to a call of the President of the Alabama and Georgia Railroad Company, and in compliance with the terms of subscription to the capital stock of said company, a meeting of the Stockholders was convened at Ladoga on Thursday 23rd of September, 1852.

On motion of M. W. Abernethy, John Burden, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and J. F. Grant, Secy. It having been ascertained, by a call of the names of the Stockholders, that a large majority was represented in person and by proxy, after some remarks, by G. C. Whately, President of the Board of Directors, relative to the present condition and amount of stock and prospects of the road, and also by J. Langston, Esq. and several other gentlemen, the following preamble and resolutions were read to the meeting:

Whereas, it is understood that ample means are provided for the speedy completion of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad to Jacksonville; that from the State Line, by way of Rome, through Western Georgia, East Tennessee and Western Virginia to Washington City, the entire line of Railroad is either completed, placed under contract or the money provided for its construction; it is therefore desirable that our contemplated road from Jacksonville to the State Line, 27 miles long, be constructed as soon as practicable—be it therefore

Resolved, That the President and Directors have said road located at an early day, and that the work of construction be pushed forward with all possible despatch.

Resolved, That the President and Directors place under contract the grading and masonry of said road, or so much thereof as they think proper, and provide for the payment of the same out of the Stock of said Company.

Before the vote was taken, the following amendment to the 2d resolution was offered by W. W. Little, Esq.

Resolved, That the President and Directors proceed to locate the road at an early day, and put the same under contract, as soon as the amount of subscription, in their opinion would warrant them in so doing.

After some discussion by W. W. Little, Esq. in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Whately, Abernethy, Langston, and others in opposition, the vote was taken and it was rejected.

The vote was then taken on the original resolutions, and they were adopted by a large majority.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Jacksonville Republican and Sunny South.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BURDEN, Chm.

J. F. GRANT, Secy.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.—The Whig papers of the South denounced Mr. Van Buren, who admitted the constitutionality of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and support Scott who holds the same opinion.

The Whig press of the South denounced Cassius M. Clay for agitating emancipation in Kentucky, and support General Scott, who announces that, if a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1831-'32, he would have voted for the emancipation bill of that State.

The Whigs of the South denounced John Quincy Adams for asserting the right of abolition petitions, and support General Scott, who declares that "Congress is bound to receive, refer, and REPORT UPON" abolition petitions.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

LOUISA, RANDOLPH Co. Sept. 21, '52.

Messrs. Editors:

I fear you will think me intrusive in having the presumption to trespass on your columns, with these scribbles; yet I hope you will retract the thought, when I tell you that it is for the sole purpose of contributing my mite to the glorious cause of Pierce and King. I acknowledge I am not a subscriber to your paper. Still I do subscribe, take, and read papers of the same glorious stripe, and if I am not a subscriber to your valuable "Republican" it is taken in this place, and I have the pleasure of reading and subscribing to the truths contained in its columns, hence my motives in giving you a few "Pierce & King Dots" from this part of our mighty Democratic Republic.

It is true Pierce and King needs no advocate in this section for the simple reason they have no opponents: Still it might be beneficial to your readers to know the fact.

I fear I shall be thought extravagant, when I say there are not half a dozen "Scottites" in this section within the bounds of my knowledge, and I have a tolerable extensive acquaintance; if there are they keep it entirely to themselves.

"Dead" for Pierce and King. It is a lamentable fact there is not enough opposition here to make the election interesting; it is a pity that the *Hero of that plate of soap* has no more friends here, merely for the consideration of having a little excitement next November. We have no need of hollowing "Hurrah for Pierce and King" for the reason that the invariable and unanimous response is and will be "Hurrah for Pierce and King." I tell you these are unquestionable facts void of exaggeration.

You should hear some of the invectives hurled at him particularly by the veterans of the late Creek War, to form anything like an adequate idea of the manner in which he is "taken down" here. How is it that among all his brilliant achievements, his supporters never mention his illustrious deeds in the Indian War. The fact is they are ashamed of it, they had rather let that remain in obscurity. I don't blame them they are right in keeping that part of his history in the dark, for while they are landing to the skies his unparalleled bravery in the Mexican War, which by the bye should be awarded to the noble soldiers who won the battles and bled for their country—what a change could be brought over the "spirit of their dreams" by some one gently reminding them of his insignificant actions in the Indian War. I do not doubt the bravery of Gen. Scott, but I do doubt his being as brave as his few supporters would have him to be.

Would Jackson have lain idly in camp, some three weeks, within three hours march of the ambuscade of the Indians, simply because they would not come out in fair ground and let him shoot them down? No, not if they had been buried in the centre of the *Okefenokee Swamp*, yet Scott, with all his landed bravery did this, and no soldier that served under him will deny it: this is bravery truly, and this is not all he did, a dozen such instances could be adduced were it necessary, the incidents of that war are too well known to require any statement of them now. I would just simply say to the "Scottites" ask any soldier who served under him in the Creek War, if they wish a true history of his bravery in fighting Indians, and if they think it has anything to do with President making.

Is it not truly laughable to hear with what a detestable *quarto* the enemies of Gen. Pierce prate about his *fainting* in battle, I would simply ask in all candor, how is it possible for a man to avoid fainting, when he is sufficiently injured to produce it, can he control the pain at the time sufficiently to bear up against nature? but such insignificant trifles are too contemptible to merit notice, they are gaining friends to Pierce in place of enemies. Had Gen. Pierce never been within one hundred miles of a battle, it would not lower him in my estimation a single jot. It is equally laughable to hear the abominable lies in circulation on him relative to his *New Boston Speech*. This last, above all calumnies perpetrated on him, savors the least of reason or truth. Now I would respectfully ask—is it alleged—Gen. Pierce is an abolitionist, why is it that *Goodale, Foss, &c.*—the veriest rotten hearted abolitionists, that ever perpetrated a malicious and damnable falsehood—are so strenuously engaged in heralding it to the world? This simple fact should be conclusive evidence to every thinking man, that a sounder man on the slavery question, and a truer man to the interest of the South, does not exist than Gen. Franklin Pierce. If he is an abolitionist, would it not be to the interest of these abolition *worthies* to keep it dark? truly reason would answer, yes. The fact is they know that Gen. Pierce is their enemy, and they are fearful that their favorites Scott & Seward will be defeated thereby giving a death blow to their abolition schemes, hence their profusion of lies. This is the truth-

table truth of the matter. Then let the South assemble at the polls in November next in one mighty phalanx, and do her duty in electing Gen. Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, if she would have her interest promoted.

"LOUISA."

Railroad Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a large number of the citizens of De Kalb, Ga., assembled at Lebanon, on Saturday 18th September, 1852, with the view of opening books of subscription to the stock of the Wills Valley Rail Road Company, John M. Bruce, Esq., was appointed President of the meeting, John Word, Jesse Garrett and Sampson Clayton, Esq's. Vice Presidents; and George W. Malone and James M. Hoge, Esq's. Secretaries.

The meeting being organized Wm. O. Winston, Esq. offered the subjoined Resolutions; which, after being discussed by Wm. O. Winston, Esq., and Judge Benj. F. Porter, were adopted, without a dissenting voice.

The books being then opened, the sum of fourteen thousand, eight hundred dollars, were immediately subscribed.

Resolved, That this meeting approves most heartily of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens on the subject of the Wills Valley Rail Road, and adopts the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 7th Resolutions sanctioned by said meeting, held at Porterville, on the 9th Aug., 1852.

Resolved, That the following meetings be, and they are hereby recommended to be held on the subject, and with the view of obtaining subscription to the stock of said Rail Road, and of organizing said Company, that is to say—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| At Jan's Hamptons 25, Oct. 1852. | |
| "Duck Springs, 26, " | |
| "Cross Roads, 27, " | |
| "Van Buren, 28, " | |
| "Lankfords, 29, " | |
| "Thomasons, 30, " | |
| "Painters, 1, Nov. " | |
| "Georgia Line, 2, " | |
| "Trenton, Ga. 3, " | |

Resolved, That the papers of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee situated near the line of the proposed route, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

JHO. M. BRUCE, President.
JOHN WORD, }
JESSE GARRETT, } Vice
S. CLAYTON. } Secs.

Geo. W. MALONE, }
JAMES M. HOGG, } Secretaries.

To the Editors of the Herald & Tribune:

In many instances where Bounty Land warrants have been issued to the persons applying for them, the warrantees have died after the issuance of the warrants. The question has often been asked me, how the warrant may be made available in such a case?

I addressed a communication to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject. Enclosed I hand you the answer.—This is a matter of general interest, and should be known by all. You can publish it if you think proper.

Yours, ALEX. MCKINSTRY.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 4, 1852.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have to inform you that where a soldier dies possessed of a warrant, it descends to his heirs; and as to who are the heirs, must be decided in the courts of the State in which the parties reside.

Proof of the death and heirship must be made before a Court of competent jurisdiction, to enable the parties interested to dispose of the warrant. If any of the children are minors, they must act by their guardian duly appointed by the Court, with authority to sell the specific warrant. An executor can sell a warrant, provided the will gives him power to sell a specific warrant; but in that case a copy of the will, duly certified, must accompany the warrant.

Under the act 25th September, an administrator cannot sell a warrant; but the act 11th February, 1847, permits him to sell when specially authorized by the Court, for the payment of the debts of the soldier contracted subsequent to the issue of the warrant, in which case a schedule of the debts, approved by the Court, must be furnished.

In all cases a copy of the proceedings of the Court, duly certified, must accompany the warrant, to enable the parties to sell or locate the same.

Very respectfully,
your obt'ser't,

JOHN WILSON Acting Com.
Hon. Alex. McKinstry, Mobile.

A FRATERNAL CONTRAST.—A score of years ago, or may be more, there were two brothers, eminent for vast and varied learning, for subtle and capacious intellect, for zeal of truth, and many gentle and zealous virtues, who studied together in the University of Oxford. One was named John Henry Newman, and the other Francis. The first ranks to-day—and will more memorably hereafter—in the very

first rank of the divines of the Roman Catholic Church, the other is accounted one of the most earnest and deadly enemies of revealed religion in Europe.

This is a singular contrast between two brothers, raised under the same social and intellectual influences, and yet such is the singular contrariety of human nature, that their respective positions may result from a similarity of character.

From the Hon. W. R. King.

SENATE CHAMBER, Aug. 30, '52.
Gentlemen:—The invitation communicated by you from my personal and political friends to attend a meeting of the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, to be held on the 2d and 3d of September, was received some time past.

I have delayed answering it, with the hope that I might be able to accept. Every feeling of my heart prompts me to do so, and thus enable me after an absence of years from my native State, again to take by the hand the friends and associates my early days; for neither time nor absence can ever eradicate from my grateful remembrance their uniform kindness in all the relations of private life, and their generous support whenever I came before them as a candidate for public favor. Deeply do I regret that the infirm state of my health will compel me to deprive myself of the pleasure of meeting them at the time designated.

The confinement and labor incident to my official position during this protracted session of Congress, has so impaired my physical strength, that my physician is decidedly of the opinion that any exposure, or even excitement, might and probably would affect me injuriously—and my friends all concur in the opinion, that on the adjournment of Congress, I should seek some quiet watering place in the mountains, where pure air and rest would, it is hoped, speedily restore me to my usual health.

The regret which I feel in not being able to be with you, is in some degree lessened from knowing, that many distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party will be there to address you, and to cheer you in your praiseworthy efforts to sustain those principles on the maintenance of which, in all their purity, must depend the security of the constitutional rights of the States, and as I believe, the preservation of this federative government.

I beg you, gentlemen, to make known to my friends the reason which unfortunately deprives me of the gratification of being with them on so interesting an occasion.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

Faithfully, I am
your fellow-citizen,
WILLIAM R. KING.

Thos. Ruffin, Esq., John Everett, and others, committee.

An Unwritten Chapter in the History of Gen. Scott and the Mississippi Delegation.—The Mississippi says that there is a very important fact connected with the interview between Gen. Scott & the Mississippi delegation, which is not found in the account of it already published. It is this: One of the delegates enquired of him whether he would in the event of his election appoint Wm. H. Seward to office, and he replied that he would give no pledge not to do so.

This amounted to a declaration that he designed giving him and his Abolition companions high places in the Government—position from which they can assail with greater effect the institutions of the South. If such had not been his intention and he is the bold, frank man his friends say he is, he would not have hesitated to reply at once that William H. Seward was an ambitious agitator, who, in his hostility to the institutions of one-half of the States of this confederacy, held that there was a law higher than the Constitution which he would obey for the purpose of destroying them. He knew that he is indebted to Seward for his nomination, and that if elected, he will be indebted to him for his success; and it is worse than folly for his Southern supporters to pretend that that arch fiend of abolitionism will not bask in the sunshine of his favor.

The refusal of Gen. Scott to pledge himself not to appoint the prince of Abolition intriguants to office, comports with his letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency. In that remarkable production this language occurs:

In regard to the general policy of the administration, if elected, I should of course look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the whig party without attempting to relieve its members by proscription to exact conformity to my own views.

This is an implied pledge to the "Higher Law" men who secured his nomination, that they will be remembered in the distribution of the spoils. Mr. Fillmore arrayed them against him by proscribing them. Gen. Scott says he will not proscribe them. Their heresies will not be an obstacle to their him.

promotion to places of rank and authority in the Government.

Let the people of the South remember that every vote cast for Scott is a vote to elevate Wm. H. Seward, Thaddeus Stevens, and the wicked faction lead on by them.

Killing made Easy.

The New York Sun describes as follows, a rifle, which, we think, must be the very perfection of that deadly weapon:

An exhibition of Col. P. W. Porter's new self-loading rifle, took place yesterday afternoon, corner of Broadway and Walker street, in the presence of several distinguished southern gentlemen.

The rifle is very safe, very simple, very ingenious, and will no doubt be very successful. It is no larger than an ordinary rifle and scarcely any heavier. When being charged, a cylinder, containing nine ball chambers on the outer rim, is fixed upon the piece—on the flat plates surface is a range of holes for percussion caps, which, when ready for firing, communicate to a hammer, placed upon the side. Above the cylinder is placed a small tin canister containing additional ammunition, so that when the cylinder has discharged its original nine charges, a further supply of powder and ball is given from this source, and the firing is uninterrupted rapid, at the rate of forty shots per minute, or more than two thousand times per hour.

It has an ordinary trigger, but the guard is converted into a spring, which, when firmly set in motion by the finger, turns the cylinder as swift as thought, shifting a lever, and setting it tight, until the rifle is discharged. The mode of re-loading the required caps, is by means of a small circular plate at the breech, around which they are placed in a groove; this plate lets them out one by one as needed, through an invisible orifice, and they drop into their position almost simultaneously with the load.

The rifle is entirely protected from the effects of dampness, and can be carried with the greatest safety. Of its power, we may say, that it has driven balls through eight separate inch boards placed some six or seven inches apart, when discharged across the length of an ordinary sized room. In fact added to the ingenious construction of his invention, Col. Porter has discovered a peculiar power of rifling a ball by which its ordinary force is strengthened.

The rifles are being made at Taunton, Mass., as rapidly as possible. Gen. Scott, Gov. Campbell, Col. Duncan, and other eminent soldiers speak highly of it. A pistol of equally injurious and destructive character, is also to be introduced by the same inventor, with whom is to be associated a company of gentlemen, for the purpose of introducing these fire arms.

With such death dealing instruments, a war can defy gangs of robbers—a company of men an ordinarily accoutred army—and any one nation the rest of the world.

[N. Y. Sun, 2d inst.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of the 1st inst. publishes the following horrible narrative:

We have just heard of one of the bloodiest tragedies that it has ever been our province to record. The particulars, as we learned from a friend, are as follows: Two brothers, Hiram and Warren Franceses, residents of this county, and well known in this community as respectable and peaceful citizens; have been for some time selling clocks in Jackson county, in this State. They usually travelled different routes, but made a practice of meeting each other frequently.—They agreed to meet at a public house in the vicinity of Brownstown last Friday night. One of the brothers reached the tavern about 9 o'clock, and inquired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not. After eating his supper he called for a light and asked to be shown a bed. The landlord informed him that he had no candles about the house, but that, if he would follow him, he would take him to a bed. Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room, and undressed himself and retired to rest.

The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood. Discovering a candle on a table near by, he lit it, and looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless. Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other man fled.

We further learn that Francisco went before a Justice of the Peace in Brownstown and surrendered himself up, but after an examination of the case, the Justice released him.

Some of the above statement may be exaggerated, but in the main we believe them to be true.

From the Talladega Reporter.
The new Principal of the Presbyterian Collegiate Female Institute and his Lady.

In answer to a letter of enquiry, written to Wm. H. McGuffey, D. D. I. I. D., he says:

"I am well acquainted with Mr. Wilson—He was my pupil, and afterwards my colleague, in the University of Ohio.—He is a man of talents, an excellent scholar and a most successful teacher. A man of capital sense, sterling integrity, accurate acquirements (both classical and scientific), great industry and more than usual aptness to teach.—Had he not left Virginia, he would, most probably, at this time have found himself in the Faculty of Washington College Va., as Prof. of Ancient Language—a post which he is entirely competent to fill."

In regard to Mrs. Wilson, he says:

"I have also known Mrs. Wilson almost from her infancy, and am free to state, that in every respect she is a lady worthy of confidence and encouragement. As a teacher she has experience, and has uniformly been successful."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Should never be disregarded. They are an early indication that the vital functions of nature have been interrupted in their habitual action, and that serious evils must inevitably follow, unless the system be again set right by the timely use of proper remedies.

Beet in mind, that nature is ever endeavoring to expel disease when it invades the animal economy, and only needs the assistance of some general restorative—throughout, yet mild in its action—that will give tone to the system, and act upon the blood—which is the principal of life.

GUYSSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK

AND SARSAPARILLA.

As a purifier of the blood, a renovator of the system, and a supporter and preserver of the powers of life, it has no equal. Take it, or the first indication that disease is upon you, will avert protracted weeks and months of sickness and suffering.

[See advertisement.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at public sale on Friday 29th October, 1852, the entire Estate of James J. Bush late of Benton county, deceased, at his former Residence, consisting of the following property to wit: *Pork and Stock Hogs, seven fine Beef Steers, some cattle, two fine Mares and Mule, three hundred and fifty Barrels of corn, some Oats. A valuable Lot in the Town of Oxford, opposite Isbell & McMillan's Store, fronting two streets. Also, three hundred dollars Railroad Stock.—Also, a valuable TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 320 ACRES, 155 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation, comfortable Buildings, lasting Spring, and good Range. Situated one mile East of Oxford, on the White Plains road, adjoining lands of Dudley Snow. I will sell at the same time and place FIVE LIKELY NEGROES, Teney 60 years of age, Tolbert 20, Morris 18, Franklin 10, Rena (a girl) 14 years of age. Any person wishing to see the Land before the day of sale, or wishing any information on the subject can be accommodated by calling on Neal Holland, or myself.*

Terms made known on the day of Sale. WILLIAM C. BUSH.

Talladega Watchtower will please copy till day of sale and forward account to W. C. B. Sept. 28, 1852.

Postponed Chancery Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of De Kalb county, rendered in favor of the complainant, at June Term, 1853, in the case of Hugh F. Callahan vs. Joshua T. Smith and Samuel D. Smith, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the place of holding Court for said County, on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, the following described land, to wit: The west half of the north-west fourth of Section twenty, Township ten, Range six, situated in DeKalb county, sold for the purchase money under said decree in favor of the complainant.

J. B. WALDEN, Register &c.

Sept. 28, 1852.

LAMBETH HOPKINS,

Warehouse & Commission Merchant, AUGUSTA, GA.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to the friends and patrons of the late firm of ADAMS & CO., for their liberal support in past years. The firm of Adams, Hopkins & Co., having been dissolved by limitation on the 1st July last, THE WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS (at the same stand in the city of Augusta) will be continued by the undersigned, and he tenders his services to the customers of the old firm, and public. His personal attention will be given to business confided to his care. Particular attention paid to the Storage and Sale of Cotton, and all other Produce; Receiving and Forwarding Goods, and Purchase of Planters' Supplies.

Cash advances made on Produce in Store, when required.

LAMBETH HOPKINS.

Sept. 23, 1852.

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. MCLELAND,

M. S. CASSETT

Rupert, McLealand & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

September 16, 1851.

1y

LITTLE'S
VERMIFUGE
A SURE REMEDY
FOR CHILDREN OF WORMS, REQUIRING
NO OTHER MEDICINE TO FOLLOW ITS USE.
Price 25 cts.
AND LARGE BOTTLES \$1.
The frequent applications that have
been made for it by the quart, cannot be
described elsewhere than at the present time,
is at least no half the price that any one
offers a medicine for, of the kind, at all to
cost.

people of the southern and western States want so much of it is wanted, he aroused to interest and use this medicine, for in cases it will save you a doctor's bill, if your children's lives be endangered. Don't do as we do, wait until a child is almost dead before, before having recourse to it, for now there is certain to save him. The best way to keep a bottle on hand, and whenever you are sick or likely to be sick, to give it to you on pure suspicion, if you have worms, most cases, it will be realized by their motion, and all worms but are soon casted by this dose. Scarlet Fever, Measles, or any other inflammation is likely to go through a family, the persons should all take the Vermifuge, for if any worms it will prove much harder with them,

fatal. From the effects of worms, children very often die, when it is attributed to other causes. A few doses of this medicine given to a child, will secure it from that danger, or the presence of any violent symptoms from such causes, as spasms, convulsions, &c. (SILE PAIN-
T.)

MOXOE co., Ga., Jan. 1851.
Having given Dr. Little's Vermifuge frequently to my children, I take pleasure in stating that it is just the medicine to be kept and used in families. In our family, recently, a negro child discharged over one hundred and fifty large worms from taking two doses. No instance have I known it given with most excellent effect, and in this part of our country is much used.

Yours truly,
Signed, BENJER PEE.

Tallott Co.

R. LITTLE—Dear Sir: I have prescribed Vermifuge in several cases, and feel no hesi-
tancy in pronouncing it superior to Fubnestock's
"Dread shot," or any other I have ever
(Signed) JOHN S. SEARCY, M. D.

R. LITTLE—Sir: I have used Fubnestock's
"Cumstock's Vermifuge, as well as your prepa-
ration, in my family. I have found yours
superior to either of them, in the several
cases given it. In fact, it fully answers
purpose without anything else; besides, is not
dangerous for children to take.

(Signed) JAMES S. SANDERS.

Another statement where the Vermifuge has
a recent trial.

Dr. Little's Vermifuge has entirely taken place the Dead Slob and Faint-hearted Vermifuge, a part of the country, which I do not hesitate to say is superior to anything I ever saw to reduce children of worms, &c.

T. H. BURNS, P. M
EWARE OF IMPOSITION.
And avoid the use of *Substitutes*
The fac simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. LITTLE will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail by
the Proprietor at his Manufacturing

In Jacksonville, by Wienges and
e Druggist, and Agents & Druggists
generally, throughout the
Southern States.

N. B.—These Medicines are not like the quack
drugs from the North, good for everything,
but assuredly cure the diseases that they are
designed for.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTEREST.—Dr. Little's
remedy is put up in glass, double size of any
other, is given in the same way, requires nothing
more, and is one of the most safe and effec-
tured than any of the quack waters ever

May 11, 1852—22.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster,
THE best remedy for Rheumatism,
Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs
and Joints. Scrofula, Kings Evil, White Swelling
and Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains
wherever the Plaster is applied will almost
disappear. It has been beneficial in cases of weakness,
such as Pain and Weakness in the Stomach,
Crack Weakness, &c. No female, subject to
pain or weakness in the back or sides should be
without it. Married ladies in delicate situations,
and great relief from constantly wearing this
Plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for rashes, eczema, psoriasis, and affection of the lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by perspiration.

The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tenn.

TRENTON, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7. '90.
MESSRS. SCOTLAND & MEAD—Gentlemen: The above Plaster is doing this country in this season. There is a lady in this county who says she would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling and

But he had extended up nearly to the armpit, and
 "Can't you see she could hardly breathe. She was
 suffering from a considerable time, during which
 she was attended by one of our best physicians,
 but it was of her no avail." She ordered a box
 of Holloway's Plaster, and it relieved her almost
 immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it
 to use constantly. These facts you are at liberty
 to use as you think proper—they are substan-
 tially true.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JESSE J. WELLS.

**Beware of Counterfeits and
 Imitations!**

Caution.—The subscribers are the only
 general agents in the Southern States for the sale
 of Holloway's Great Peppermint Cure, &c., &c.,

to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, they invite particular attention to the following marks of the genuine:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engineered bottomed boxes, soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying record of account to E. Taylor & Co., Chester.

Also take Notice

That the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box—to imitate which, will be prosecuted.

The counterfeit is coarsely put up, in imitation of the old labels, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city for the genuine article.

Beware of It—It is Worthless.
SCOVILL & MEAD,
 112 Chartres st., N. Orleans.
 Sole Agents for the Southern States, to whom
 all orders and applications for agencies must
 invariably be addressed.

Sold by Hoke & Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala.,
 Dickinson & Green Alexandria, W. R.,
 R. J. Burnett Cedar Bluff, Young and
 Hughs Gadsden, Byers & Rowan Ash-
 ville, J. G. H. Huey Talladega.

BARRY & BRO., Rome, Ga.
 April 20, '92—4m

Coughs, Colds &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louden's
Indian Expectorant, Bartholomew's
Pink Expectorant Syrup and Hefe-
land's Syrup of Tar. for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

APPLÉ Vinegar, Porter, Brandy,
Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Sy-
rup &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

